

WEATHER
Clear
and
Cold

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

2-Star
★★
Edition

Vol. XXVIII, No. 7

26

New York, Tuesday, January 9, 1951

(12 Pages) Price 5 Cents

TRUMAN SPURNS PEACE DEMANDS

People Say 'PEACE'; Truman Says 'WAR'

An Editorial

TO AN AMERICA clamoring for peace, fearful of "new Koreas" on a vaster scale, President Truman gives back his harsh reply: No peace, more guns, less butter, and eventual atomic slaughter.

His State of the Union message discards all his standard rosy promises of the golden future offered by Wall Street capitalism. With promises like that and with tirades against Wall Street, Truman played the Roosevelt part and won the presidency.

Now he wants America to drop its hopes of peace, rising living standards, and security for the rising generation. He demands that America follow the same Wall Street as the spearhead of "world freedom."

Why? Because there is an alleged "aggressor" in the form of the Soviet Union. This is the same Soviet Union which pleads for partial disarmament in the UN, which offers to destroy all its A-bombs if we will do the same, and which insists on the necessity and desirability of socialist and capitalist countries living side by side in peace. It is the same Soviet Union which proposes a peace treaty with Germany, based on withdrawal of all occupation forces. It is the same USSR which urges a peaceful settlement in Korea and Asia now, with China seated at the table.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN SHOWED that he is afraid of the American people's persistent questionings about his disastrous foreign program. He did not dare to tackle a single burning question or criticism now being made.

His explanation that 41,000 American boys had to die, be wounded or captured in Korea, 5,000 miles from the U. S. A., "to protect our lives and liberties" is simply laughable, if it were not so tragic. There are few people left in the world today who believe that fairy tale. Truman did not dare to answer even the criticism of his own class buddies, Taft and Hoover. What could Truman say to Taft's confession that Korea hates us because MacArthur's armies have destroyed her cities and killed her women and children?

WHAT COULD HE answer to Taft's admission that an American infantry army in West Europe makes sense ONLY IF THE GOVERNMENT IS PREPARING TO ATTACK THE SOVIET UNION? How could he answer Taft's admission that "there is no evidence that the Soviet Union intends to attack the United States"?

He did not even try to answer. He simply repeated the myth that the people's revolutions in Asia are being "fomented" by the wicked Soviet people. He repeated the reactionary nonsense that all working class actions for higher wages, etc., in France, Italy or Britain are "internal subversion" coming from the USSR.

He went much further. Truman knows that the Soviet Union will never send its armies across its borders for aggression. He therefore invented yesterday the new theory that the "Soviet aggressor" does not have to attack us to be guilty of "aggression." He said: "The Soviet Union

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Shuns Will of the People

- Preaches war against Soviet Union
- Demands complete war mobilization
- Plans skyrocketing tax burden for the people
- Demands wage freeze
- Buries all social welfare laws
- No Fair Employment Practices law
- Tougher, all-inclusive draft

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Letters in U. S. Press Link War to Profits

The widening debate on foreign policy throughout America is producing a new note in the letters to the editors—that wars produce profits for Big Business and death to the people and our nation.

Newspapers ranging from Omaha, Neb. (World-Herald), to Bergen County, N. J. (Evening Record), reveal this significant development. It was not present in the letters to editors a few weeks ago, and reflects the hard thinking going on among the people everywhere. They're getting down to brass tacks.

It is the dominant idea that ran through the powerful editorial, "The Economic Pitch," which appeared in the current issue of the UE National Farm Equipment Bulletin, which called upon workers to wage a relentless fight "For Peace Now."

"Just a few weeks ago," the union paper said, "the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) held their annual convention in New York—and the things which drew the greatest applause were the reports on profits and the demands for more war. That's the tip-off on who does want war."

The Farm Equipment Bulletin said workers reject the kind of future Big Business sees in the State of Emergency proclamation—"the only kind of a future possible when leaders think in terms of war instead of terms of peace."

It declared that if workers don't want to be overtaxed and profiteered into poverty, "if we don't want to see our casualty lists grow longer and longer, if we don't want to see the gains of generations wiped out and our resources squandered on bloodshed—the thing we have to do is to fight for peace now."

It doesn't make sense, the editorial declared, to let the politicians put our country in the business of "police action" all over Asia and Europe, "taking away all our gains and all our liberties, and do nothing about it."

"It doesn't make sense for Americans to let the same team that put over the Taft-Hartley and McCarran laws for profit get away with setting up their kind of foreign policy also for profit, no matter how many hundreds of thousands of dead Joes it takes—and do nothing about it."

"Peace will save our country," it concludes. "Tell Truman that."

Typical of the letters that put the finger on the cause of

(Continued on Page 9)

Mayor Ducks Delegation on Derrick Slaying

— See Page 2

Koreans Gain On All Fronts

— See Page 3

Dewey Gets Protest on War Moves

— See Page 2

Protests Pour Into Albany on Dewey Move for Dictatorship

By Michael Singer

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Gov. Dewey is beginning to hear from the people. In an ever-increasing volume from all over the state, telegrams and letters have been pouring into his office protesting the dictatorial war-powers bill he proposed to the Legislature in his annual message last week.

INDIANA STEEL LOCAL GIVES \$100 FOR GILBERT DEFENSE

GARY, Indiana, Jan. 8.—In answer to a communication from the NAACP, the Inland Steel Local 1010 of Indiana Harbor contributed \$100 for the defense of Lt. Gilbert, Negro officer now serving a 20-year sentence.

Local 1010 is one of the locals which is leading the fight for an FEPC in the city of East Chicago.

Bars New Lawyer For 3 of Trenton 6

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 8.—Charles P. Howard, prominent Iowa Negro attorney and vice-chairman of the Progressive Party, who was retained by three of the Trenton Six defendants for their Feb. 5 trial, has been denied entry into the case by Superior Court Judge Ralph Smalley, who will preside at the second trial of the six Negro men.

The Civil Rights Congress, which had recently withdrawn its lawyers from the case to make a speedy trial possible, immediately announced that it "will not allow Jersey justice to deny, for a second time, the constitutional right of the men to lawyers of their own choosing."

CRC continued, "This second attempt to deny three of the men the right to counsel of their own choice appears to be the beginning of a move by the courts of New Jersey to justify a previous vicious Jimrow frameup which shocked the world with a second conviction."

Judge Smalley had allowed Arthur Garfield Hays, a New York attorney, to enter the defense of Ralph Copper, Collis English and James Thorpe. But he refused to accept Mr. Howard, for whom the three had also signed a retainer on the grounds that "he had, on numerous occasions been associated with organizations cited by the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Attorney General."

Both Howard and Hays had been employed to represent the three defendants by a New Jersey committee of clergymen and prominent citizens headed by James Jimbrie, New Jersey Progressive Party candidate for Governor in 1948.

NAACP LEADER

Howard, a former city prosecutor of Des Moines, Ia., has been a NAACP leader in Iowa for the past 25 years. He served as the nice Munce and Dr. Paul Lehman.



HOWARD

keynote speaker at the founding convention of the Progressive Party in 1948. Of 70 capital cases he had tried in his career, he had never lost a single defendant to the electric chair.

CRC announced it has called on all Americans who were shocked by the original "Northern Scottsboro" to protest Smalley's action by writing to him at 203 Park Ave., Plainfield, N. J., and to Chief Justice Vanderbilt, State Supreme Court, Trenton, N. J.

Members of the committee which had retained Howard and Hays included Dr. Allen V. Heeley, headmaster of Lawrenceville School, Dean Robert A. Wicks, of Princeton University; Canon Robert Smith, former Trenton prosecutor; Walter D. Coughlin, the Rev. William Thomas Hanlon, the Rev. James N. Hutchinson, the Rev. M. Allen Kimble, Mrs. Ber-

The Civilian Defense Act which grants the governor the most unprecedented and sweeping controls over manpower, material, resources and property ever given any local, state or federal official in the nation's history, was introduced tonight by Assemblyman Frank J. Becker, Nassau Republican.

Though Dewey's executive secretary, James C. Hagerty, said "not much" response has been forthcoming to the governor's war bill, this reporter learned that the contrary was true. In the main, the reaction has been of an individual nature, with occasional mail signed by members of a family or two people. Thus far no organized opposition of mass peace movement has been reflected in the deluge of protests to the "emergency" war-powers measure; rather, the response appears to be of a "grass-roots" nature and of a spontaneous character.

Letters have arrived from mothers in Rochester, steel workers in Buffalo, dairy farmers in Ulster, apple growers in Hudson Valley counties, students in Syracuse, machine workers in Schenectady, housewives in Brooklyn and from all areas of the state.

Simultaneously with this unorganized but strong resistance to Dewey's war program is the sud-



DEWEY

den rumbling of discontent among Republican followers of Taft and Hoover in the legislature. Many of these Republicans who are concerned that Dewey may again ride to national leadership of the party on his "dictatorship," are anxious to "clip his wings," as one put it.

This GOP clique and a group of fellow-Republicans allied to W. Kingsland Macy, Suffolk County leader, defeated in his try for re-election to Congress, and publisher Frank Gannett, are clandestinely discussing ways to curb Dewey's bid for war powers. Both Macy and Gannett are foes of Dewey.

The contradictions among Re-

(Continued on Page 9)

Map Albany Protest on Rent Hike Mob

Affiliates of the New York City Tenant, Welfare and Consumer Council were mobilizing yesterday to bring a record delegation to Albany next Monday to protest the new rent increase proposals by Joseph D. McGoldrick, State Rent Administrator.

Yesterday's press reported that the rent czar was preparing to recommend a new rent control program, effective March 1, which will okay 15 percent "voluntary" boosts in long term leases.

In addition, the new plan reportedly will set up a "fair return" formula whereby landlords can obtain rent boosts in the event tenants refuse to sign the "voluntary" agreement.

Just what constitutes "fair return" will be determined by the Administrator.

Under the current state rent law, McGoldrick has to present a plan to the Legislature by January 15 for decontrol of rents throughout the state. It provides that the plan will take effect automatically March 1, unless changed by the Legislature and Governor.

Senate Unit for UMT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The entire membership of the Senate Armed Services Committee joined today in introducing the American Legion's universal military training bill calling for the registration of all youths at age 17.

The youths would start four months basic training when they reach 18 or after they finished high school. They would be required to take an additional eight months of training in educational or reserve courses.

Mayor Ducks Meeting With Harlemites on Vet Killing

By John Hudson Jones

Mayor Impellitteri yesterday dodged a meeting with a committee from Harlem demanding action in the slaying of a Negro veteran, John Derrick, by two policemen. The excuse given was that a wire sent by the committee had not been received by the Mayor's office.

The Mayor's office denied having received a telegram requesting the meeting sent Saturday by Rev. James H. Robinson, chairman of the GI John Derrick Citizens Committee. The demand for a conference with the Mayor came from more than 2,500 at a rally in the Refuge Temple of Bishop R. C. Lawson Friday night. The committee is sponsored by the New York National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and is backed by the broadest front of prominent Negro and white leaders in many a year.

Rev. Robinson's wire told Impellitteri of the "wide-spread resentment of the people in the community," over the killing of Derrick, and at the continued presence of the killers on duty in Harlem. They are patrolmen Louis Palumbo and Basil Minakotis who

shot Derrick Dec. 7 at 119 St. and Eighth Ave.

The Negro minister further contrasted the swift police action when Robert Cox, a white youth, charged he was pistol-whipped by a cop, with the laxity since Derrick was slain under brutal circumstances.

This lack of action by both the Mayor and Police Commissioner in removing the killer-cops, Rev. Robinson declared, "has caused a serious loss of confidence in the Police Department on the part of the people of Harlem."

"We haven't got that telegram," an Impellitteri aide told the Daily Worker when he queried late yesterday about it. "Maybe it's still on the way here," he added. The Mayor's man said there was no need to give out such an appointment since both the police and the

District Attorney "are investigating the matter."

Until late yesterday the Daily Worker was also unable to contact Deputy Chief Inspector Thomas V. Boylan of the 28th Precinct to learn whether or not the squad-car killers have been removed from their Harlem beat.

Rev. Robinson's wire reiterated the demand of the Friday rally for the removal of Palumbo and Minakotis.

This latest development recalled the demands made Friday night by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell for a "March on City Hall" if Impellitteri refused the citizens a hearing.

It also raised questions of the political relationship of Impellitteri to Harlem Democratic leaders, since several had attended the rally, and joined in the demand for (Continued on Page 9)

Virginians Ask Action to Save Martinsville 7

RICHMOND, Jan. 8.—The Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven has called upon freedom-loving Americans to urge Gov. John Battle of Virginia to reverse the death sentence of the seven innocent Negroes.

Last week, the U. S. Supreme Court for the second time refused to review the case thereby condemning the men to death on a frame-up "rape" charge. The first appeal was based on the fact that the Negro men could not have received a fair trial in the highly prejudiced and hostile community of Martinsville. The second appeal

was based on the State of Virginia's own records which showed that not a single white was ever executed for rape while many Negroes had, thereby demonstrating that the death penalty in "rape" cases was exclusively reserved for Negroes.

A statement by the Committee pointed out that the Supreme Court decision "in effect not only upholds the death sentence for the Martinsville Seven, but also upholds the discriminatory use of the death penalty against Negroes in 'rape'" and other cases.

"Already the effects of this policy of the State and Federal Courts towards Negroes has encouraged and emboldened the white supremacists," the Committee stated. "Only today the newspapers report that in the same city of Martinsville a 29 year old Negro mother has been 'criminally assaulted' by a white man. Undoubtedly this man will get an extremely light punishment from the police and courts of Virginia, much the same as the two white policemen who raped a Negro woman in Richmond."

The Committee further stated

that "this action by the Court once again proves that the people cannot put any faith in the courts of Virginia and the nation. These courts perpetuate and refuse to challenge the Jimrow system that keeps the majority of Negro people in 40c wages, slums, segregation, and oppressed conditions."

The statement continued: "However, the people can still save the Martinsville Seven, although time is growing shorter, but they must organize the greatest pressure and protest from all corners of the nation upon Gov. Battle. They must

demand that he put an end to the sentencing of men to death in Virginia solely because they are Negroes. They must demand that he free the Martinsville Seven. Let every union local, every church, every freedom loving individual and organization support the petition campaign to Gov. Battle that is now being circulated by our Committee."

The statement ends with the urging of a steady stream of petitions to the governor's office to let him know that the American people want freedom for the Seven Martinsville men."

Truman Spurns Demands For Peace By the U. S. People

Why Your Kids Can't Get Meat to Eat These Days

If your kids are complaining that they're not getting meat these days, you can comfort them with the fact that the meat trust is getting fatter by the day off higher meat prices.

In 1949, Armour & Co., the country's second largest meat packer, reported a profit of "only" \$558,189.

Last year, Armour now reports, it cleared \$19,038,787.

Along with meat, Armour also peddled poultry, dairy products, chemicals, soaps, leather, wool, adhesives, pharmaceuticals, etc.

A dent in your pocketbook for virtually every one of those items will show you how Armour & Co. raked in an added \$14 million profit in 1950.

Koreans Win Wonju, Gain on All Fronts

A steady advance by the Korean People's Army all across Korea was reported in U. S. Eighth Army dispatches yesterday. The advance swept up the transport hub of Wonju in central Korea, and the west Korean town of Osan. Wonju is 108 miles north of Taegu.

The U. S. Eighth Army said it lost Wonju after three days of fighting. It added that the rear-guard of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's divisions withdrawing down from Seoul left Osan after patrol clashes just to the north.

Field dispatches said the Korean People's Army had already by-passed Wonju on both east and west, and that the MacArthur troops fell back on Chungju, another big transport center 26 miles to the south.

Robert Vermillion, United Press correspondent reported, there was street-by-street fighting in Wonju Sunday night. Censorship removed several key words on what happened after the MacArthur troops sustained an intense fire of small arms and automatic weapons.

Censorship also shrouded the details of the MacArthur troops' retreat down the main highway from Seoul to Taegu, in which Osan was lost early Sunday morn-

RAIL CONDUCTORS JOIN IN REJECTION OF PACT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—John R. Steelman President's Truman's assistant, was today pondering new moves in the railway labor dispute as all four railroad union brotherhoods informed him of their rejection of the terms their leaders had agreed to recently.

The negotiations may be resumed this week.

The last of the unions to act was the Order of Railroad Conductors, at a meeting of its general chairmen in St. Louis over the weekend. Earlier the terms were rejected at meetings of the general chairmen of the Brotherhoods of

Locomotive Engineers, Railroad Trainmen and Firemen and Engineers.

The resolution of the conductors declared the Steelman pact agreed to on Dec. 21 spells "unfair and unequal treatment to road conductors and road brakemen" and fails to correct inequities now plaguing the workers.

Objection was raised to the three-year duration of the pact on the ground it would perpetuate several conditions most objectionable to the conductors. The wage raises for roadmen were deemed inadequate.

Radiator Workers Win Wage Hike

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Production employees of the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. will receive wage increases of 13 to 25 cents hourly under a new one-year contract, it was announced Friday.

A spokesman for the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, said the agreement had been ratified by 1,900 employees of the concern, which operates two plants here.

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—President Truman, spurning the peace demands of the people, preached a doctrine of inevitable war against the USSR in an effort to mobilize congressional support for his bankrupt and crisis-ridden foreign policy. In his State of the Union message, obviously designed to meet the criticisms of former President Herbert Hoover and Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O), Truman inferentially agreed with Taft that the U. S. was in no danger of an attack by the USSR.

While President Truman "answered" Taft and Hoover, he made no effort to answer the questions in the minds of the American people. He did not reply to their demand for peace except by repeating his contention that the only "realistic road to peace" is to build up the military might of the U. S. and its satellites.

To the popular demand that we get our troops out of Korea, Truman merely replied with a defense of U. S. aggression against Korea.

To the people's clamor for four-power negotiations to settle the German question, Truman only included a paragraph declaring: "We are willing, as we have always been, to negotiate honorable settlements with the Soviet Union. But we will not engage in appeasement." This was obviously a pious gesture designed to distract attention from the Administration's plan to build a German Nazi army, a fact, incidentally, which Truman failed to mention in his message.

The message made it clear that the Administration no longer considers it necessary even to pay lip service to the Fair Deal program.

Truman did not ask for an FEPC. It is true only when leveled at U. S. imperialist leaders. But the statement contains also an admission which undermines and exposes the elaborate "justification" given by the Administration for its war-breeding foreign policy, when Truman admits the U. S. is arming not for the purpose of defending itself against an attack by the Soviet Union, he is saying in effect that the U. S. arms in order to attack the USSR.

HIGHER TAXES

He stressed that the war program would require "a major increase in taxes" none of which would go for social services for the people.

"In the months ahead the government must give priority to activities that are urgent—like military procurement and atomic energy and power development," said Truman.

"It must practice rigid economy in its non-defense activities. Many of the things we would normally do must be curtailed or postponed."

"The Soviet Union does not have to attack the U. S. to secure domination of the world," Truman said. "It can achieve its ends by isolating us. . . ."

"The Soviet Union could impose its demands on the world, without resort to conflict simply through the preponderance of its economic and military power," Truman said.

This statement contains the false accusation that the USSR seeks to dominate the world. That charge

is true only when leveled at U. S. imperialist leaders. But the statement contains also an admission which undermines and exposes the elaborate "justification" given by the Administration for its war-breeding foreign policy, when Truman admits the U. S. is arming not for the purpose of defending itself against an attack by the Soviet Union, he is saying in effect that the U. S. arms in order to attack the USSR.

TO LEAD WAR

The President did not make the flat assertion that war is inevitable. But the chief theme of his message was that the U. S. must lead and equip a modern Holy Alliance to stop the spread of "atheistic communism" by force of arms.

In another section of his message, Truman also implied agreement with Taft's statement Friday that the countries of western Europe were not in danger of attack by the armed forces of the Soviet Union. Taft had declared that the "danger" was that France and other West European countries might go Communist "from within, of their own accord."

Truman's reply to this was that the U. S. must use its military power to prevent left-led revolutions in any part of the world. Every establishment of a Socialist or Communist state was viewed by Truman as increasing the might of the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet imperialists have two ways of going about their destructive work," Truman said. "They use the methods of subversion and internal revolution, and they use the method of external aggression. . . . In preparation for either of these methods of attack they stir up class strife and disorder. . . . if their efforts are successful, they foment a revolution. . . . We of the free world must be ready to meet both of these methods of Soviet action. We must not neglect one or the other."

FEARS CAPITALISM'S END

Implicit in Truman's message was the fear that the capitalist world as he knew it would be transformed into a world of socialism. He voiced this fear of course behind a cloud of false (Continued on Page 9)

Prospective Jurors Admit Bias in Pittsburgh Trial

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8.—No jurors were selected in the first day of questioning of panel members in the sedition law trial of Steve Nelson and Andy Onda, Communist leaders, and James Dolsen, Daily Worker correspondent. Loren Lewis, the prosecutor, who

that she would consider the defendants guilty until they were proved innocent.

O'Brien, however, rebuked McTernan for asking the question, which produced the above answer, and forbade him to ask it again.

Rudolph Mellick, another prospective juror, volunteered the same answer, however, without being asked the preceding question.

McTernan was careful to frame his question within the rules laid down by O'Brien. But when he asked the juror if he would follow the instruction of the court and consider the men innocent until they were proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, Mellick replied in a loud voice:

"You (that is the defense) has to show me enough to prove they are not guilty."

JUDGE INTERVENES

This was an open and shut case for disqualification of the juror for cause. But Judge O'Brien came to the juror's rescue and got Mellick to say he would follow the bench's instructions.

So McTernan had to use one of his previous eight peremptory challenges to bar Mellick.

McTernan used another peremptory on another juror, a salesman, who also indicated bias.

All four jury panel members admitted they had read about the case in the Pittsburgh newspapers—which have been spreading the wildest falsehoods about the peace policies of the three defendants.

Selection of jurors resumes tomorrow.

Over the weekend the Pennsyl-

Memo to the reader

By Alan Max
Managing Editor

So far this Memo has been dealing chiefly with Brooklyn. Is it possible that Brooklyn is the only part of the city where our circulation drive has really got under way?

Editor John Gates attended several Brooklyn circulation meetings last week and came back with a pad full of stories. It seems that Bath Beach resents the charge that the only reason they do well in Worker drives is because they have that famous one-man army named Hyman who obtained 350 subs last year. So this year they issued a challenge—they will beat every other section of Brooklyn even without counting Hyman's subs. As of last week they had between 100 and 125 subs, including Hyman's. Incidentally that champ has already secured 50 subs in this drive.

Since everybody knows you can't get subs on New Year's Day, he went out that day and got 23 renewals and two new ones. Hyman makes 12 home deliveries a week and denies it means "extra work." On the contrary, he says, it makes everything else he wants to do easier. When he delivers the papers, he sells tickets to affairs and does all the other things he's interested in.

More about Brooklyn another day.

500 Take IWO Policyholders' Protest to Albany Officials

Special to the Daily Worker

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Gov. Dewey today arrogantly refused to see leaders of a 500-member delegation representing 162,000 low-cost policyholders of the International Workers Order. The mass lobby, which arrived by special train from New York City, consisted of IWO insurance members from all sections of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. They came to protest liquidation proceedings against IWO insurance assets instituted by State Superintendent of Insurance Alfred E. Bohlinger on the fraudulent grounds that the IWO advocated "force and violence."

The delegation, after protesting Dewey's refusal to see them, was granted an interview with his counsel, Miss Constance Eberhart. She offered no guarantee of constitutional safeguards against this unprecedented attempt to seize IWO property and dissolve its 20-year-old insurance program.

MEETING HELD

Earlier the delegation, meeting at Kaye's Hall adopted a statement which said in part:

"We, the members, through free elections, determine the activities and policies of the organization. We are the proprietors of the order."

The amount of insurance each of us carries in the IWO is not great, since most of us work in hard, low-paid jobs in shops, factories, mines and mills. It is, however, our insurance against times of sickness and time of death. The loss of our insurance protection would be a blow to our loved ones and to ourselves."

The IWO policyholders submitted their statement of purpose and program to Bohlinger, Attorney-General Goldstein, and William F. Condon, chairman of the Senate Insurance Committee.

Delegates in separate groups conferred with individual Senators and Assemblymen.

New Truce Plan Aids Invaders, Says Malik

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 8.—The United Nations' main political committee today heard an Israeli proposal for a "cease-fire" in Korea coupled with a promise to withdraw foreign troops after the cease-fire was accomplished.

Soviet delegate Jacob Malik pointed out, however, that this plan failed to provide for specific immediate withdrawal of foreign troops, and declared that it would enable "U. S. interventionists to maintain troops in Korea as long as they deem fit."

Cites Italy Okay Of 'Miracle'

Joseph Burstyn, American distributor of the Catholic Church boycotted Rossellini film *The Miracle* (at the Paris Theatre), charged yesterday at a press conference in his office at 113 W. 42 St. that the Legion of Decency is out to establish its own narrow standards of censorship on the entire population of New York State.

He also submitted three documents from high officials in Italy which contradict Cardinal Spellman's claim that *The Miracle* is a blasphemous picture.

TWU Presents Demand For Subway Pay Hike

Formal demands for a 12½ cents an hour cost of living increase plus a 40-hour week with no cut in pay were made yesterday by representatives of 40,000 city subway workers.

The Board of Transportation promised to study the "costs" involved, but set no date for negotiations.

Officials of Local 100, CIO Transport Workers Union, told the board yesterday that the city was under "moral obligations" to raise pay in view of living costs.

The 12½ cents an hour wage disparity between bus drivers on city owned lines and those on private lines was also cited by union officials.

Under pressure from Local 100 officers, strike votes by bus drivers and mechanics on the Triboro Coach Co. and the Ave. B and East Broadway Co. were reversed, a 199 to 108 vote to strike was taken Thursday night in secret ballots. Over the weekend, Local 100 officials circulated petitions

calling for canceling this vote. The petitions were brought in with 277 signatures.

Max Werner Dies at 49

Max Werner, author, newspaper man and military analyst, died yesterday afternoon of a heart attack at his home, 467 Central Park West. He was 49.

At the time of his death Werner was on the staff of *The Compass*. He is survived by his mother who resided with him in Manhattan.

Werner was born in Kharkov, the Ukraine, in 1901, and was an assistant professor of economics in Kharkov University in 1923 when he went to Italy. He went to Germany, where he was editor of a daily newspaper in Mannheim. In 1933 he fled from the Nazis to Paris and for seven years studied in the military library in Vincennes. He came to New York in 1941.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Freedom of the Press Co. Inc., 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada, and Foreign)
5 mos. \$6.00 1 year
Daily Worker & The Worker \$3.75 \$6.75 \$12.00
Daily Worker Daily 3.00 5.75 10.00
The Worker 1.50 2.50
(Manhattan and Bronx)
Daily Worker & The Worker \$4.00 \$7.50 \$14.00
Daily Worker Daily 3.25 6.50 12.00
The Worker 1.50 2.50



Jewish Group Protests Attack By Reich Cops

The American Jewish Labor Council yesterday denounced the brutal German police attack on Jewish DP's in Landsberg, U.S. occupation zone, last Sunday, as "frightening evidence of neo-Nazi anti-Semitism now rampant in Western Germany." A number of Jewish refugees were clubbed and many were arrested while protesting a demonstration of 3,000 Germans who were demanding the release of convicted Nazi war criminals in Landsberg prison.

The Council declared:

"It must be noted that among the notorious war criminals in Landsberg prison whose release was being demanded by the pro-Nazi demonstrators, is Otto Ohendorf, who directed the systematic destruction of the Jewish people in Poland and in the Nazi occupied areas of the Soviet Union."

"We call on the Jewish people and on all progressive humanity to protest the rearming of West Germany and to demand that there must be no alliance with the murderers of six million Jews and millions of other people."

Argue Met Life Evictions Tomorrow

The constitutionality of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. eviction proceedings against 33 leaders of the Town and Village Tenants Committee against Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town will be argued in the New York State Supreme Court tomorrow. Justice Aaron Steuer will be asked for an injunction against the eviction.

On the same day in the Municipal Court counsel for the 33 will ask a jury trial.

Civil Rights Rally Jan. 12

A Queens countywide meeting in defense of civil rights and the fight for peace will be held Friday at Polish National Hall, 150-20 108th Ave., Jamaica, at 8:15 p.m. Speakers include William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress; Earl Conrad, author; Alice Citron, suspended school teacher; Zack Millene, an eyewitness to the murder of John Derrick in Harlem, and the Rev. Basse McCain. Rev. McCain is the chairman of the Queens CRC, which is sponsoring the meeting.

Entertainment will be provided by the Peace and Civil Rights Caravan.

Longest Line

PEKING, Jan. 7.—The world's longest telephone line now links Peking with Moscow. The citizens of the two capitals began to send messages over this 12,000 kilometer line on Dec. 12.

The New Life in China

China's Workers

Become Scientists

By Chen Tan

A NEW DEMOCRATIC society requires an entirely new type of scientific and professional workers—specialists trained up from the ranks of the classes that have taken over leadership in the new society, i.e. from workers and peasants, who have always before been denied education.

This need has provided a great challenge to China's educators. Can they take laborers with no formal schooling and, within the brief space of three or four years, prepare them to enter university?

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Unless one understands something of the remarkable spirit of the students, their keen study enthusiasm and fearlessness in tackling difficult problems, one



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income by working in a textile mill. But after the Japanese invaded Shansi, their native province, the family found no way to earn a living and therefore joined the resistance army in a group.

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Truman Spurns Demands For Peace By the U. S. People

Why Your Kids Can't Get Meat to Eat These Days

If your kids are complaining that they're not getting meat these days, you can comfort them with the fact that the meat trust is getting fatter by the day off higher meat prices.

In 1949, Armour & Co., the country's second largest meat packer, reported a profit of "only" \$558,189.

Last year, Armour now reports, it cleared \$19,038,787.

Along with meat, Armour also peddled poultry, dairy products, chemicals, soaps, leather, wool, adhesives, pharmaceuticals, etc.

A dent in your pocketbook for virtually every one of those items will show you how Armour & Co. raked in an added \$14 million profit in 1950.

Koreans Win Wonju, Gain on All Fronts

A steady advance by the Korean People's Army all across Korea was reported in U. S. Eighth Army dispatches yesterday. The advance swept up the transport hub of Wonju in central Korea, and the west Korean town of Osan. Wonju is 108 miles north of Taegu.

The U. S. Eighth Army said it lost Wonju after three days of fighting. It added that the rear-guard of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's divisions withdrawing down from Seoul left Osan after patrol clashes just to the north.

Field dispatches said the Korean People's Army had already by-passed Wonju on both east and west, and that the MacArthur troops fell back on Chungju, another big transport center 26 miles to the south.

Robert Vermillion, United Press correspondent reported, there was street-by-street fighting in Wonju Sunday night. Censorship removed several key words on what happened after the MacArthur troops sustained an intense fire of small arms and automatic weapons.

Censorship also shrouded the details of the MacArthur troops' retreat down the main highway from Seoul to Taegu, in which Osan was lost early Sunday morning John McTernan after she said

RAIL CONDUCTORS JOIN IN REJECTION OF PACT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—John R. Steelman President's Truman's assistant, was today pondering new moves in the railway labor dispute as all four railroad union brotherhoods informed him of their rejection of the terms their leaders had agreed to recently.

The negotiations may be resumed this week.

The last of the unions to act was the Order of Railroad Conductors, at a meeting of its general chairmen in St. Louis over the weekend. Earlier the terms were rejected at meetings of the general chairmen of the Brotherhoods of

Locomotive Engineers, Railroad Trainmen and Firemen and Engineers.

The resolution of the conductors declared the Steelman pact agreed to on Dec. 21 spells "unfair and unequal treatment to road conductors and road brakemen" and fails to correct inequities now plaguing the workers.

Objection was raised to the three-year duration of the pact on the ground it would perpetuate several conditions most objectionable to the conductors. The wage raises for roadmen were deemed inadequate.

Radiator Workers Win Wage Hike

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Production employees of the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. will receive wage increases of 13 to 25 cents hourly under a new one-year contract, it was announced Friday.

A spokesman for the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, said the agreement had been ratified by 1,900 employees of the concern, which operates two plants here.

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—President Truman, spurning the peace demands of the people, preached a doctrine of inevitable war against the USSR in an effort to mobilize congressional support for his bankrupt and crisis-ridden foreign policy. In his State of the Union message, obviously designed to meet the criticisms of former President Herbert Hoover and Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O), Truman inferentially agreed with Taft that the U. S. was in no danger of an attack by the USSR.

While President Truman "answered" Taft and Hoover, he made no effort to answer the questions in the minds of the American people. He did not reply to their demand for peace except by repeating his contention that the only "realistic road to peace" is to build up the military might of the U. S. and its satellites.

To the popular demand that we get our troops out of Korea, Truman merely replied with a defense of U.S. aggression against Korea.

To the people's clamor for four-power negotiations to settle the German question, Truman only included a paragraph declaring: "We are willing, as we have always been, to negotiate honorable settlements with the Soviet Union. But we will not engage in appeasement." This was obviously a pious gesture designed to distract attention from the Administration's plan to build a German Nazi army, a fact, incidentally, which Truman failed to mention in his message.

The message made it clear that the Administration no longer considers it necessary even to pay lip service to the Fair Deal program.

Truman did not ask for an FEPC. He did not ask for repeal of Taft-Hartley.

HIGHER TAXES

He stressed that the war program would require "a major increase in taxes" none of which would go for social services for the people.

"In the months ahead the government must give priority to activities that are urgent—like military procurement and atomic energy and power development," said Truman. "It must practice rigid economy in its non-defense activities. Many of the things we would normally do must be curtailed or postponed."

"The Soviet Union does not have to attack the U. S. to secure domination of the world," Truman said. "It can achieve its ends by isolating us . . ."

"The Soviet Union could impose its demands on the world, without resort to conflict simply through the preponderance of its economic and military power," Truman said.

This statement contains the false accusation that the USSR seeks to dominate the world. That charge

is true only when leveled at U.S. imperialist leaders. But the statement contains also an admission which undermines and exposes the elaborate "justification" given by the Administration for its war-breeding foreign policy, when Truman admits the U.S. is arming not for the purpose of defending itself against an attack by the Soviet Union, he is saying in effect that the U.S. arms in order to attack the USSR.

TO LEAD WAR

The President did not make the flat assertion that war is inevitable. But the chief theme of his message was that the U.S. must lead and equip a modern Holy Alliance to stop the spread of "atheistic communism" by force of arms.

In another section of his message, Truman also implied agreement with Taft's statement Friday that the countries of western Europe were not in danger of attack by the armed forces of the Soviet Union. Taft had declared that the "danger" was that France and other West European countries might go Communist "from within, of their own accord."

Truman's reply to this was that the U.S. must use its military power to prevent left-led revolutions in any part of the world. Every establishment of a Socialist or Communist state was viewed by Truman as increasing the might of the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet imperialists have two ways of going about their destructive work," Truman said. "They use the methods of subversion and internal revolution, and they use the method of external aggression. . . . In preparation for either of these methods of attack they stir up class strife and disorder . . . if their efforts are successful, they foment a revolution. . . . We of the free world must be ready to meet both of these methods of Soviet action. We must not neglect one or the other."

FEARS CAPITALISM'S END

Implicit in Truman's message was the fear that the capitalist world as he knew it would be transformed into a world of socialism. He voiced this fear of course behind a cloud of false (Continued on Page 9)

Prospective Jurors Admit Bias in Pittsburgh Trial

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8.—No jurors were selected in the first day of questioning of panel members in the sedition law trial of Steve Nelson and Andy Onda, Communist leaders, and James Dolsen, Daily Worker correspondent. Loren Lewis, the prosecutor, who

that she would consider the defendants guilty until they were proved innocent.

O'Brien, however, rebuked McTernan for asking the question, which produced the above answer, and forbade him to ask it again.

Rudolph Mellick, another prospective juror, volunteered the same answer, however, without being asked the preceding question.

McTernan was careful to frame his question within the rules laid down by O'Brien. But when he asked the juror if he would follow the instruction of the court and consider the men innocent until they were proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, Mellick replied in a loud voice:

"You (that is the defense) has to show me enough to prove they are not guilty."

JUDGE INTERVENES

This was an open and shut case for disqualification of the juror for cause. But Judge O'Brien came to the juror's rescue and got Mellick to say he would follow the bench's instructions.

So McTernan had to use one of his previous eight peremptory challenges to bar Mellick.

McTernan used another peremptory on another juror, a salesman, who also indicated bias.

All four jury panel members admitted they had read about the case in the Pittsburgh newspapers—which have been spreading the wildest falsehoods about the peace policies of the three defendants.

Selection of jurors resumes tomorrow.

Over the weekend the Pennsyl-

Memo to the reader

By Alan Max
Managing Editor

So far this Memo has been dealing chiefly with Brooklyn. Is it possible that Brooklyn is the only part of the city where our circulation drive has really got under way?

Editor John Gates attended several Brooklyn circulation meetings last week and came back with a pad full of stories. It seems that Bath Beach resents the charge that the only reason they do well in Worker drives is because they have that famous one-man army named Hyman who obtained 350 subs last year. So this year they issued a challenge—they will beat every other section of Brooklyn even without counting Hyman's subs. As of last week they had between 100 and 125 subs, including Hyman's. Incidentally that champ has already secured 50 subs in this drive.

Since everybody knows you can't get subs on New Year's Day, he went out that day and got 23 renewals and two new ones. Hyman makes 12 home deliveries a week and denies it means "extra work." On the contrary, he says, it makes everything else he wants to do easier. When he delivers the papers, he sells tickets to affairs and does all the other things he's interested in.

More about Brooklyn another day.

The New Life in China

China's Workers Become Scientists

By Chen Tan

A NEW DEMOCRATIC society requires an entirely new type of scientific and professional workers—specialists trained up from the ranks of the classes that have taken over leadership in the new society, i.e. from workers and peasants, who have always before been denied education.

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Unless one understands something of the remarkable spirit of the students, their keen study enthusiasm and fearlessness in tackling difficult problems, one



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(Continued on Page 10)

Farm Tool Firms Rake in Profits

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (FP).—Fantastic war profits are rolling in again for the farm equipment industry which make World War II profits look like peanuts—even though they were record profits just a few years ago.

That estimate comes from a survey of industry profits by the Farm Equipment Council, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers.

For the first nine months of the 1950 fiscal year, six leading farm machine corporations reported profits after taxes of 127½ million. That is more than twice as high as any full World War II year. It also exceeds 1949, the top profit year in all history for the industry. The 127½ million net profit for the first three quarters of 1950 compares with less than \$112½ million for the same period in 1949—a 13 percent increase.

While profits have been booming, employment has been going down. The union quoted an article in the industry publication, *Implement & Tractor*, which stated the case this way: "Productive capacity of the industry has increased during postwar 50 percent to 75 percent with the various manufacturers. Its modernized facilities require less manpower."

"But in plain English," the union said, "these record-breaking profits are the direct result of speed-up and profiteering. Cold war was more profitable than peace; hot war is more profitable than cold war to monopoly business operators."

Between 1948 and 1949, industry employment totals fell by 15 percent, displacing about 30,000 workers. At the same time industry profits jumped 24 percent and prices were increased repeatedly. The government's official price index for the industry rose from 128 in early 1948 to 150 in September, 1950, an increase of 17 percent.

Net profits of seven leading firms in 1949 amounted to a 25 percent profit rate on their \$670 million capital investment. On every \$100 of investment the industry in just one year cleared \$25 profit after all taxes and other expenses. The firms are Allis-Chalmers, J. I. Case, Caterpillar, John Deere, International Harvester, Minneapolis and Oliver.

Iowa AFL Raps LLPE Work As 'Ineffective'

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Jan. 8 (FP).—Criticism of election work by Dir. Joseph Keenan of Labor's League for Political Education has been voiced by the Iowa Federation of Labor executive board.

The disclosure was made here by L. Curtis Wood, executive board member and president of the Cedar Rapids Federation of Labor.

In reporting to his city central body colleagues, Wood said the board had sent a letter to Keenan "criticizing his approach and his general failure to accomplish the desired results." The state AFL leaders also voted to recommend discontinuing the Iowa LLPE.

"Although the board felt labor might have lost anyway in important elections," the Cedar Rapids Tribune said of Wood's report, "it was of the opinion that Keenan's management of the LLPE work had been ineffective and improper."

State AFL president A. A. Couch came out following the election with a demand for the resignation of Agriculture Secretary Charles Brannan. Couch, who said he spoke for the entire AFL membership in Iowa, was quoted on the Fulton Lewis radio program. Actually, the state federation has some 30,000 of the 180,000 AFL member in Iowa and Couch was narrowly reelected at the last state convention by a vote of 203 to 191.

Couch and the executive board adopted an official hands-off policy on the Brannan plan, partly in an effort to win favor with the Iowa Farm Bureau. There was a split in Iowa labor on this issue in 1950 and also on candidates for senator and governor.

French Strikes Hit Plan to Rearm Reich

PARIS (ALN).—Work stoppages and demonstrations are sweeping France in protest against German rearmament. Two thousand persons demonstrated outside Pres. Auriol's palace following a day-long procession of delegations composed of civil servants, factory and transport workers. Railway workers in Avignon sent an appeal to their railway brothers urging

them not to handle munitions convoys. "By powerful demonstrations for peace and in the broadest unity, prevent the trains bringing death to men from circulating. These weapons are destined to kill us; refuse to handle them, to transport them. For our part we pledge to carry out the same action in France."

pigeon on Coleman. They still couldn't get one of his fellow workers to do so.

This remarkable display of solidarity was a tribute to the fighting leadership that Coleman and his union, the United Public Workers, had given to city workers.

BACKED BY COMMUNITY

In addition, some of the town's most distinguished Negro citizens came forward and gave glowing tributes about Coleman's contributions to the benefit of his fellow workers.

Among them were Collins George, Detroit editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, recent candidate for Congress who polled more than 10,000 votes; Rev. William A. Hilliard, Rev. Jesse J. McNeil and Jacob R. Jackson, retired city employee.

Many more said that they stood ready to take the witness stand on Coleman's behalf if his defense attorney, Ernest Goodman, desired.

In an impassioned speech from the witness stand last Friday, Coleman's son is a soldier in Korea.

Coleman announced his principles and what he had always fought and would continue to fight for.

STRESSES STRUGGLE

He spoke of the struggle of his people, the Negro people, for first-class citizenship, scored the discrimination that constantly faces Negro citizens, vowed that he never would go back on the workers and the fight for their needs and said that any associations with any group of people were in joint struggle on these issues.

Coleman refused to deny that he had associated with members of the Communist Party, Progressive Party, Civil Rights Congress and many other groups.

Workers from all sections of the city attended the hearings and made no secret of their admiration and respect for the tall, graying leader of the city workers who refused to give an inch to the City Hall witchhunters.

Coleman's son is a soldier in Korea.

Hearings will continue this week.

Charge Bribery in Move to Frame Detroit City Worker

By William Allah

DETROIT, Jan. 8.—A so-called "loyalty" investigating committee of the Detroit City Council was charged by a witness at a hearing here Friday with offering \$200 to a worker to get him to testify against Tom Coleman, well known leader of city workers. Coleman, leader of several thousand city employees, most of whom are Negro workers employed in the Sanitation and Garbage divisions, has been a pioneer unionist here for more than 15 years and helped to unionize city workers. Last fall Mayor Cobo sought to smash the militant United Public Workers union in the city here by locking out 2,000 workers. The labor movement, particularly the rank

and file of AFL and CIO mobilized behind the locked out workers and refused to cross picket lines of UPW. The UPW won its wage demands.

Thwarted by the unity of workers in smashing the UPW, the Mayor embarked on a red-baiting course, seeking to use "association" with organizations listed by the U. S. Attorney General's office as "subversive" as an excuse for firing workers off city payrolls.

It was by this technique that Mayor Cobo sought to get Coleman fired off his city job.

HUNT 'WITNESSES'

To do that a "Loyalty Commission" was set up and its "Loyalty Investigating Committee" was assigned to getting witnesses.

The "charges" against Coleman some months ago were that he had picketed the Book Cadillac Hotel because of that hotel's refusal to rent a room to Paul P. that

he sent a telegram to Gov. Dewey of New York protesting Jimcrowism in Owosso, Mich., Dewey's home town; that Coleman marched in a demonstration protesting the killing of a Negro youth, Leon Moseley, by Detroit police.

In all of these activities the city sought to prove that Coleman was "guilty" by association, since the Communist Party, the Progressive Party, the Civil Rights Congress and many other groups participated in one or other of these protest movements.

To "prove" their charges seven so-called investigators scoured the city, approached close to 100 of Coleman's fellow-workers and could not get one single worker to testify against him.

Thwarted again, Cobo's "investigators" as charged by a character witness for Coleman, Joe Billups, then went to workers and offered them \$200 if they would stoolie

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Freedom of the Press Co., Inc., 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7854.

Re-entered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (Except Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn and Foreign)

Daily Worker & The Worker \$3.75 37.75 \$14.00

The Worker Only 3.00 3.75 10.00

(Manhattan and Bronx) 1.50 2.50

Daily Worker & The Worker \$4.00 37.75 \$14.00

Daily Worker Only 3.25 6.50 12.00

The Worker 1.50 2.50

Single copy 10 cents. Second class postage paid at New York, N. Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Inwood PTA Downs 'Loyalty' Oath 137-7

Arch redbaiters in Parent-Teacher groups are licking their wounds as a result of the resounding 137-7 defeat given to a "loyalty oath" amendment in P.S. 98 Manhattan, located in the conservative, predominantly middle-class Inwood community.

The amendment, which would have required virtually all people active in the local association to sign affidavits swearing they had no connections with the Communist Party, was voted on last Thursday night. It was preceded by a large-scale drive by its sponsors who plastered the community with placards, stickers and leaflets in its behalf.

Sentiment was so overwhelming that the membership shoved aside proposals for a closed vote and demanded it be gotten over with through open show of hands. Conservative Republicans joined with Democrats, Social Democrats and Laborites to defeat it after a dozen speakers, several of them distinctly anti-Communist, had strongly condemned it.

Speakers emphasized that it was an issue foreign to the purpose of PTA, which was to improve education for the children; that it would bring distrust and suspicion in the neighborhood as a result of the questioning of the ideas and thoughts of neighbors; that it would cut off free exchange of ideas because people would be afraid to express themselves; that there were enough of such developments toward a police state in America; that such an oath would be legally worthless anyway.

Initiators of the amendment were a couple of individuals with close Tammany connections, and with large real estate holdings. The introducer, one Nelson Rosenbaum, leaned heavily in his argument on the red-baiting actions of David Dubinsky in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union to try to rally backing for his proposal. Dubinsky is a leader of the Liberal Party, and the Party's Manhattan leader, Murray

Baltimore CP Asks Ouster of Police Chief

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8. — The Communist Party has called for the replacement of Police Commissioner Ober as the result of the grand jury whitewash of two white policemen involved in the Christmas night beating of Booker Stokes, a Negro, at a police station. The party declared that "the very fact that the NAACP brought forward a list of 24 cases of police brutality against Negro citizens in the past year and a half is in itself a terrible indictment of the cruel treatment of Negroes in our city."

Baron, is a member of the PS 98 PTA.

Liberal Party supporters, however, joined with the others in rejecting the amendment.

The extremely small support given the proposal indicated that its sponsors received some sort of outside support for the heavy campaign of agitation conducted in its behalf.

Members of the PS 92 PTA are largely professionals, small businessmen and more highly skilled workers.

UAW to Appeal Firing of Leader As 'Subversive'

Special to the Daily Worker

BUFFALO, Jan. 8.—James Schuetz, chairman of the Erie County Socialist Party and chief of the auto union's stewards Council in Bell Aircraft, Local 501, was fired on orders of the Army for lacking the "integrity necessary to work or have access to classified material."

Until now such action was taken only against persons the military authorities considered Communists or members of some 150 organizations on the Attorney general's "subversive list." The Socialist Party is not on that list.

Schuetz with ten years seniority, and twice honorably discharged from the Navy in which he served a total of five years, is classed as "tool maker, all around." He is also educational director of Local 501, United Automobile Workers and is the latest of a long line of "security risks" dismissed by the Bell Aircraft Corp.

A leaflet issued by Local 501 and distributed in the plant expresses surprise that the loyalty of one with so long a seniority and record of service in the Navy, should be suddenly questioned.

"It is strange that every person put out of Bell under the guise of security is an active trade unionist," declared the leaflet.

"Is every active unionist who fights and speaks out for the rights of his fellow men to work in constant fear that he may be next?"

TO APPEAL

"What kind of representation can we expect if those who represent us can be removed from their jobs after 10 years seniority and two honorable discharges until they prove their integrity?"

"If you are next how will you prove your integrity?"

Martin Gerber, the UAW's re-

Urge Dewey Halt Extradition Of Negro to S. C. Chain Gang

The New York State Civil Rights yesterday urged that letters, phone calls and telegrams be sent to Gov. Thomas Dewey demanding the rescinding of the order to extradite James Wilson, 30-year-old Negro, to a life term on a South Carolina chain gang.

Teachers Union Call All-Night Vigil at City Hall

A dramatic all-night vigil before City Hall has been called by the Teachers Union to begin Friday, Jan. 12, at 4 p.m., and continue until Saturday morning at 11 a.m., to protest the impending dismissals in February of 1,008 substitutes by the Board of Education.

The decision to hold an all-night vigil came as a result of a request by the TU's Substitutes Committee. A communication sent by the union to Mayor Vincent Impellitteri to discuss the lay-off problem has gone unanswered.

Encouraging support for the sub's fight to remain in the junior and high schools has been expressed by parent, teacher and union groups. The union is asking for an emergency appropriation by the Board of Estimate to permit the subs to remain in the schools after February.

Wilson's appeal of the extradition order was denied in the Federal District Court in New York. His attorneys have announced that an appeal of the decision will be taken to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

In 1941, Wilson was tried in a South Carolina Court for the shooting of a man who had molested Wilson's wife and threatened him. He had no attorney for his defense. Within a matter of hours, an all-white jury sentenced him to life imprisonment.

In the spring of 1950, Wilson escaped from the chain gang on the day he was to receive 100 lashes. On May 9, he was found in his Bronx refuge by New York police and jailed.

Despite a May, 1949, Circuit Court of Appeals ruling on a similar case declaring that "mis-treated convicts are entitled to continue their freedom after their escape," the N. Y. Supreme Court upheld the extradition order which was signed by the then Acting Governor Joe R. Hanley.

PROTEST JERSEY ARREST FOR PEACE LEAFLET

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 8.—The Communist Party of New Jersey has called on Mayor James T. Kirk of Elizabeth to prevent a recurrence of actions such as the recent arrest of Charles Nusser, CP state organizational secretary, for distributing a peace leaflet. Nusser was released on \$500 bail after he was arrested New Year's Day on charges of "subversion." He had distributed the leaflet Dec. 7 in Elizabeth in front of the Singer plant.

The arrest was ordered at a conference of police and the City Council called by Council President Daniel J. Tracey. It was alleged that Nusser "called for opposing military enlistments" and "advocated the overthrow of the government by force."

ALLEGATIONS FALSE

These allegations are a fabrication, it was declared by Martha Stone, New Jersey CP chairman. Miss Stone pointed out, in the letter to Mayor Kirk, that the leaflet—a copy of which was submitted—actually called for "stopping the war, negotiating differences in Korea, bringing our boys home and withdrawing MacArthur. It is a leaflet offering peaceful alternatives to war."

"You can see from the contents of this leaflet," she said, "that nowhere does it oppose military enlistments or advocate the overthrow of the government. The arrest of Charles Nusser, however, does pose the question of whether one has the right, in the city of Elizabeth, to disagree with the foreign policy of our government and to advocate peaceful alternatives to war without being subject to arrest. If advocating peace is subversive, you would have to arrest thousands of people in your city who are raising the question of getting our boys out of Korea. Millions in America are now saying we have no business in Korea."

The action taken to eliminate the trial period and arbitration from the contract by workers of the Hathaway mill, which sets policy for mills in this area, is expected to spread like wildfire among all the CIO Textile Workers in this area and throughout the

Ford Worker's Wife Blasts War Taxes

DEARBORN, Mich., Jan. 8 (LPF). — While Ford Local 600 president Carl Stellato howls for war contracts, the tax burden imposed by the Truman war economy, is making havoc in the workers' family budget.

Mrs. E. Smith, wife of a Ford worker, writes to Stellato: "... I am a Ford worker's wife and I find I cannot run my household on the three-day work week. What is there left after paying the bills and income tax? It is almost impossible to take care of your honest bills after paying that high income tax."

"It's even worse than that," says Mrs. Smith: "We never have any money left over to buy shoes, clothing, food, let alone pay for our electric, gas, heat our home and pay the milk bills, etc. I am sure none of the Ford higher-ups have to manage on such little money."

The wife of the Ford worker is suffering from arthritis, which makes it impossible for her to get a job to help out.

If Stellato would concentrate his efforts to have the war policy of the Truman administration changed into a policy of peaceful trade with the Republic of China, the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union, and if one-third of the billions of dollars wasted for weapons of destruction would be used for building of badly needed homes, hospitals, schools, recreation centers, etc., there would be plenty of steel and other materials for the auto factories, so that Ford surely the action of Daniel Tracey workers wouldn't face layoffs.

Textile Local Demands End of Speedup Clauses

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 8.—A packed local union meeting yesterday of textile workers from the Hathaway mill unanimously demanded that the clauses in the present union contract providing for a compulsory trial period for proposed work loads, and for

compulsory arbitration of all disputes, be taken out of the new contract now being negotiated. The members of Local 590, TWUA-CIO, together with all the textile workers in this area, have been forced to accept increase after increase in their work loads because their hands were tied by these two clauses.

When George Carrigan, Rieve-appointed regional director of the TWUA in New Bedford talked about the coming contract negotiations, he spoke in glowing terms of a possible wage increase, an

escalator clause, and insurance, pension and vacation benefits. As soon as he finished, rank and file workers got up, attacking the work loads and speedup put over by the mill owners, and made a motion that the trial period and compulsory arbitration clauses be taken out of the new contract. Carrigan immediately rose to defend these two clauses.

In the heated discussion that followed, many workers took the floor in support of the motion. Several expressed their solidarity with the industry.

Of Things to Come

Sadism In Detroit

By John Pittman

THE DETROIT POLICE may not be all die-hard ex-Confederate soldiers or Ku Klux Klan hooligans, but their sadism and barbarous crimes against the Negro people differ little, if at all, from the atrocities perpetrated during the post Reconstruction period by the resurgent slaveholders. The recent police excursion in the Detroit ghetto, the commando raid on the home of Charles Gordy, Sr., last Nov. 14, was merely the most spectacular of numerous recent police actions. Indeed, from the record of such actions, a visitor to the automobile capital would get the impression that the ghetto is really an occupied country, to be invaded periodically by punitive expeditions.

A close parallel could be found in the Gestapo and SS troop raids on working class sections of the cities under Nazi occupation in the period 1938 to 1944. Or if a parallel closer to home is desired, one might compare the Detroit police raids on the Negro ghetto to the way U. S. troops behave in the occupied towns of Korea.

Only last week the Detroit police brutally beat and planted a frame-up charge against Stafford Gordy, 22-year-old nephew of Charles Gordy, Senior. Young Gordy's crime? He was a relative of Charles Gordy, Senior, the man who defended his son and home against the piratical raiding of the police, killing one and wounding another. So the cops gave the young man a going-over, and "going-over" for Negroes is no simple beating, but the most cruel kind of torture.

AFTER THIS MURDEROUS beating, the police—seven armed uniformed thugs—accused young Gordy of "murder."

But young Gordy was not the only one to "pay" for the heroism of his uncle. Henry McGill, a young Navy veteran and Ford worker, was also set upon and brutally beaten. And the police flatly announced, in the course of their "enforcement of the law," that they were beating McGill in retaliation for the action of the senior Gordy. Remember how the Nazis shot down every tenth man in a village where one Nazi had been resisted by the populace or a member of the populace.

Another recent case: Mrs. Cither, Negro mother, had her home invaded by plainclothesmen who swept into the rooms of her daughters, one of whom was undressed, searched the house and left without showing a warrant or offering any explanation.

And another: two detectives pulled out guns and shot at a 13-year-old Negro youth, Gerald Perman, who narrowly escaped the bullets.

All of these incidents occurred in one month—December 1950. The record shows the same frequency during months and even years before. Brutality, murder and frameups—this is the official police policy toward the Negro community.

IT IS THIS RECORD which stands behind the strange police charge against Haywood Patterson, one of the nine Scottsboro victims of Alabama lynch-justice. As in the case of young Stafford Gordy, the police accuse Patterson of "murder."

Here, indeed, is a matter for a federal investigation, and an investigation not by Edgar G. Hoover's FBI, which sought to have Patterson extradited to Alabama and which participated in the police raid on Gordy's home. What is needed here is an investigation by the federal government, by Congress, if you please, of the deliberate policy of denial of due process of law and the equal protection of the laws to Negro citizens.

Such an investigation should bear in mind the fact that Patterson was arrested just when he was scheduled to serve as a witness for the prosecuting attorney. He was to substantiate charges by a Negro woman of police brutality against her.

It should bear in mind the fact that Patterson has been held in jail, where undoubtedly the threat of extradition to Alabama—virtually a death sentence—has been used in an effort to obtain a "confession" or admission of guilt.

It should be remembered that Patterson, after 17 years in the Alabama hell which he himself described so vividly in his book, had settled down in Detroit to steady work and social usefulness—as much as the Jim Crow system would permit him. But he was vulnerable to a police frameup—the danger of extradition hung over him. It would be a great setback to the cause of Negro rights and elementary justice if the Detroit cops are able to get away with this latest act of vile racist persecution.

VIRGIL

By Lem Kleis



Press Roundup

THE MIRROR's Walter Winchell writes: "Sen. Joe McCarthy recently wrote us that a source for the Anna Rosenberg 'mess' was a 'reputable West Coast anti-Communist' named Randolph Swift. The Senator was misinformed. His name is Wesley Swift, a notorious professional hater. . . ." Does this charming correspondence mean that neither Hitler, McCarthy nor Winchell can be considered as "reputable" anti-Communists?

THE COMPASS runs a piece by economist James P. Warburg, who argues that the "basic trouble" of American foreign policy is that "we are attempting to deal with this world" of a powerful China and Russia, "as if our unexpected world supremacy of 1945 still existed." We must, says Warburg, return to a policy of "peace by negotiation."

THE NEWS brings the pro-Nazi "America First" line up to date. This time the slogans are "Make America Strong First" and "Fortress America," and are offered in an editorial calling for the construction of a fascistic garrison state in the U. S. as an alternative to the Truman-Acheson policy of arming West Germany.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE's Walter Lippmann pitilessly examines all the proposals for a new Far East policy which fail to reckon with realities. He notes that only a "small" part of Chinese armed strength is committed in Korea. He debunks the myth of Chiang's military power. He writes: "Why, we have to ask ourselves, do we

find ourselves facing impossible choices wherever we turn in the Far East? Because we are unable and unwilling to face the facts, which is a most disagreeable fact to recognize, that Red China is a great military power in the Far East and that nothing can be settled within the sphere of China's historic interest without the participation of Red China."

THE POST headlines "Get Out of Korea, Tito Asks." It appears that Tito, like Hoover and Taft, knows when his class blundered. . . . Robert S. Allen indicates that MacArthur censorship is keeping the country from knowing how bright the picture is in Korea. "Actual fact" he says, "the underlying battle situation is much brighter than pictured in those bleak, superficial, spot-news reports."

THE WORLD TELEGRAM says we now have "allies who will fight." It means Chiang, who has heretofore banked \$20 billions in the U. S., and who never stopped running till he reached Formosa; Franco, whose Blue Legion folded at the Russian front and Hirohito, whose armies were trounced by the Chinese People's Army even before China was liberated.

THE JOURNAL AMERICAN which helped push the U. S. into the Korea debacle, now howls that there was "no such emergency in Korea" and says "the Korean gamble was undertaken at the personal command of the President of the United States." Maybe the war-makers need their own private "loyalty" oath. —R.F.

'Don't Open the Nazis' Cage'

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The danger inherent in arming Nazis is grave, according to famed Hebrew poet Abraham Shlonsky, who likened it to opening the cages of a zoo and letting the wild animals go free to stalk and kill. Currently visiting Paris, he said in a statement to the Jewish newspaper *Neue Presse*:

"Any Jew, no matter who he may be, but who is at all concerned about the future of his people, must view the various attempts to rearm Germany with deepest apprehension. To the whole world, but especially to the Jews, such an act would be tantamount to opening the cages in a zoo, and letting the wild animals go free to stalk and kill."

"Those of us, who survived the threat of that ferocious wild animal, Nazism, must wholeheartedly join in the protest movement of progressive humanity against the legalization of neo-Nazism."

World of Labor

By George Morris

How Pizer Meets the Deep South's Problems

FROM THE SOUTH COMES an interesting story to reaffirm the old experience that if one shifts to the right he moves towards those who are lily-white.

The United Furniture Workers is currently involved in an organizing drive in the South under the patronage of the CIO's so-called Southern Organizing Committee. Recently the union's southern district held a regional conference, with President Morris Pizer and a number of CIO top officials attending.

Delegate Harvey Cox of the Thomasville, N. C. local, a Negro, proposed that in view of the fact that at least half of the workers whom the union seeks to organize are Negroes, at least one of the four organizers the union has in the field be a Negro. It is also well known to the union's leaders that about half of the UFW's present membership is Negro with certain locals almost all Negro or predominantly so, as in Memphis, Henderson and Thomasville, N. C.

Moreover, the union's Negro members are the most militant and proved it by the bitter and long strike they fought in Thomasville, Memphis and other cities, in face of strikebreaking by mostly whites. They have also brought up from their ranks some of the best live wires in the union. So even the old phony alibi of "incompetence" couldn't be raised.

BUT COX HAD NO SOONER made his suggestion than the CIO visitors and their stooges jumped upon him with scurrilous denunciations and the familiar charge of "disrupter." The familiar southern hatchet job was tried to intimidate the Negro delegates. But most of those present had been organized for some time and were veterans at this sort of thing. Rev. Dennis of the Sumter, N. C., local rose and said, "I don't know, but I think Brother Cox has something there." It was only after one of the delegates rose and expressed some doubt on the proposal, that Pizer rose and flatfootedly declared the Cox proposal "out of order."

That's how matters have been disposed of in the UFW since Pizer shifted from the progressive side to a united front with an assortment that includes white supremacists in the South, Association of Catholic Trade Unionists in Pittsburgh and other parts in the north, and some shady elements like the white leader of the southern district he recently fired for misappropriating funds.

Pizer, incidentally, had to make a trip to the Henderson all-Negro local to reply personally to its protest for scheduling a meeting of the General Executive Board in a High Point, N. C. Jim Crow hotel where James Walker, the only Negro Board member and member of the Henderson local, would not be able to attend. He apologized and shifted the meeting to New York.

The fact that Pizer is a member of the CIO's Anti-Discrimination Committee did not make him conscious of the need to be careful when choosing a meeting, eating or sleeping place. When he was in the progressive camp there were at least some people around to remind him of such "little" matters.

Pizer's deficiencies are, of course, not new to our readers. Of far greater importance is the evidence the UFW's Southern district conference gave of the developing union consciousness in our "Black Belt." Negro men or women who will stand up for full rights as leaders, as the Negro delegates did in that district meeting, are the people who also lead in the Negro national liberation movement. They live in or come from areas where a majority of the population is Negro, but where the Negro people have fewer rights than anywhere else in the country. They are, in fact, treated like a colonial people.

The Negro people know what they can expect from plantation owners, employers and others in the white ruling class. But they had a right to expect something better from a union that boasts of its anti-discrimination policy. The Cox proposal was to them a test. Many of them who heard of the conference must have concluded that some union leaders make nice speeches against Jim Crow and that's all.

COMING: Green Light for the Dixiecrats . . . By James Jackson . . . In the weekend Worker

Daily Worker

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Managing Editor
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Daily Worker, New York, Tuesday, January 9, 1951

People Say 'Peace'!

(Continued from Page 1)

does not have to attack the United States to secure domination of the world."

First, the government warned us that we must rush our armies to prepare for a future attack on us; now we are told that even if there never is any attack on us, we will still be the victims of "Soviet aggression"! We will still be justified, as Hitler presumably was, in launching an atomic, "preventive" war on the USSR.

And to meet this non-aggressive "aggression" we are supposed to get ready to die in large numbers!

That seems to be the Truman Doctrine brought up-to-date.

TRUMAN KNOWS the people demand peace talks. He says he is willing to negotiate; but "no appeasement" he cries. This is a trick. Truman and his colleagues brand ALL NEGOTIATIONS as "appeasement." They refuse the slightest concession to any peace settlement. They are determined NOT TO NEGOTIATE.

At the very moment he was professing friendship for China, Truman was blackmailing Britain and France to start an economic blockade of China!

At the very moment he said he would negotiate with the USSR, he was blackmailing Britain and France—and the German people—to accept a revived Nazi war machine whose sole aim is to launch another Hitler attack on the USSR.

Truman is committing the USA to the suicidal theory that American boys must get ready to die by the millions in order to prevent colonial revolutions in Asia and Africa; to halt workingclass democratic advances in West Europe, and to intervene in the Socialist nations by force to smash up their Socialist industrial advances. According to him, America is not "safe" or "free" if Africa or Asia gets rid of imperialism, if West Europe remains at peace with the Soviet Union, or adopts Socialism.

FOR THIS WILD SCHEME he wants to extend the draft, build huge armies of infantry to cross the oceans, and push the USA into the pit of atomic death. For this he demands "sacrifice" by Labor, and the submission to the jimmie crow "white supremacy" system in America.

But Truman's estimate of the world is not the American people's.

The nation is awaking to the reality that we can have peace, that the Soviet Union wants peace and is actively working to make another war impossible.

The path to peace negotiation in Korea, in Europe, is wide open. It is only the government's determination to spurn peace which has kept us off this path.

The mobilization America needs is not for the suicide of more Koreas and the "millions of American graves" in Europe planned for us now. The mobilization we need is for peace, for negotiations with China and the USSR, for getting out of Korea and Taiwan (Formosa).

America needs mobilization for the increase of our living standards, for the war against jimmie crow discrimination, and for social advance through peaceful relations with the rest of the world.

We call upon all Americans to challenge President Truman's blueprint for disaster, sold to us in the name of a mythical peril invented to stampede our reason.

Register Now

IF EVER THERE WAS A TIME when people had to study—to get beneath the surface of every day's events—that time is now.

The headlines flash by hysterically. Soothsayers, crystal ball gazers, and philosophers of every stripe all crowd in on us to give us the "secret" to today's swiftly moving developments.

But it is only Marxism which can unlock the secrets of the war madness, the nightmare which the trusts would envelop us in. Only Marxism can reveal the secret of mankind's strength today as it battles with tremendous confidence in the new crusade—to prevent another world war.

The courses at the Jefferson School for Social Science, 16 Street and Sixth Avenue, N.Y.C., are admirably suited to make every one of us a better citizen, a keener human being, a braver fighter for our country's welfare. The faculty invites all New Yorkers, especially workers, Negro and white, to join with them in the mastery of social science. We heartily endorse their call. We urge registration now.



Dancers of a German youth group perform for the voters in Romania during the elections on Dec. 3 for the People's Councils.

Soviet People View Painting of Robeson

By Joseph Clark

Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent

MOSCOW.

YOU HEAR ENTHUSIASTIC comment from the large numbers of people who are attracted to the big, striking painting of Robeson singing at the second Peekskill concert. As thousands pour through the Tretyakov Gallery to view the exhibit of Soviet artists, invariably they stop and comment on this picture, called "Song of Peace."

Three young artists collaborated on the Robeson painting, K. I. Schatz, born in 1915, V. I. Polyakov, born the same year, and I. V. Rodoman born in 1921. They caught the spirit of Peekskill. You see it in the faces of the worker guards surrounding the singer; in the veteran's overseas cap perched jauntily on the head of one of the guards; in the American flag and above all in the handsome Robeson figure.

The American scene appears again at the exhibit in an illustration of the Aug. 1 Union Square demonstration, showing an anti-war speaker high up on a flagpole addressing the crowd. There's still another Robeson picture showing him on a platform surrounded by the word peace, paix, mir, Pokoj, entitled "Voice of America."

And of course you have the American scene again in the section of the exhibit devoted to cartoons and caricatures where Truman, Dulles, Harriman and Acheson are satirized along with Churchill, Trygve Lie, Attlee, etc.

SINCE SOVIET PEOPLE view art as a normal part of life you get a pretty good idea of what's happening in Soviet life from the paintings, sculpture, illustrations—1,000 in all—at the exhibit.

The most dramatic statuary is devoted to the big theme of the day—peace. Four younger sculptors collaborated with V. I. Mukhina, born in 1897, to create the figures—in the foreground a woman and her child, the woman holds the dove of peace in her outstretched hand; then an armless veteran, a Korean mother holding up her murdered baby; a group of Negro and white workers.

The themes include building, big construction jobs, peaceful labor. But there's a great variety of both subject matter and approach in the still lifes, the landscapes, sea scapes, portraits of children, of groups of individuals; historical scenes, old themes and new. Socialist realism places great stress on the individual and the heroes of a socialist society are everywhere—workers who have received awards for their labor; farmers, soldiers, actors, writers, artists, dancers, leaders of the Russian revolution—Lenin, Stalin, Sverdlov, Dzerzhinsky, Kalinin—and the present day leaders of the Soviet government and Communist Party.

Why is there no abstract painting, cubism surrealism and the other bewildering unreality that passes for modern art at the exhibit? Because of the critics, I'd say. And I don't mean the professional critics. I mean the people I saw coming to

the exhibit on an ordinary week-day, not at the opening day. The critics I have in mind are the people. Art means people to builders of a communist society. They can't understand an approach to art which ignores people, which disdains people, which condescends. The critics who dictate the styles you see at the exhibit here are workers from shops, students from universities, farmers, professional people, yes even the school children who come in droves.

One of the impressive features of the exhibit is the wide recognition given to the graphic arts, book illustrations, lithographs, etc. You see both black and whites and colored drawings for contemporary Soviet novels, for travel books (with great stress on China's liberation), for fairy tales, folk lore, classics both Russian and world-wide.

DNIEPROSTROY was a well known word here nearly 20 years ago when they were building the huge dam and power plant on the Dnieper. Dnieprestroy (a contraction of the words Dnieper and construction project) is in the news again as a new dam and power plant job gets under way at Kakhovka on the same Ukrainian river. The newspapers report that huge excavators, large numbers of trucks and all sorts of complicated machinery are being sent to the site of this, one of the four big projects of communist construction.

PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION in Moscow in 1951 place major stress on housing for workers. A big housing project is going up for the workers of the Zhdanov Typographical machinery plant. There will be a 400-seat movie theatre on the first floor of the house. A number of 12-story apartment houses will go up for other workers and Stalin auto plant workers will get 360 additional apartments. There will be 500,000 square meters more apartment house space in Moscow next year.

THE CURRENT MOVIE hit "Far From Moscow" is based on the Adjaev novel of the same name available in English translation.

IF YOU SEE no tension, jitters or war hysteria here under ordinary circumstances, that fact impresses you even more during the holidays. There probably wasn't a family in Moscow which didn't have a tree with all the decorations. On Kuznetsky Most you saw women pouring in and out of the house of models store; walk further up and they're buying up English, French, German, American classics in a bookstore specializing in foreign language books; a bit further you see them crowding the pet store; people walk out with dozens of varieties of fish, birds, turtles, bunnies, etc. . . . You can't say the theatres were more crowded because they're always packed. But there was even greater emphasis on children's concerts.



by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

'Some Hunk of History!'

IN MY LAST TWO COLUMNS I gave you some history, of labor defense, as a preview to what we face in 1951. Before continuing, let me correct a date. The speech of George Dimitroff on labor defense, to which I referred, was made in 1935, not in 1928, as incorrectly stated. It is to be found in his book "The United Front," published by International Publishers, in 1938. It's worth reading many times over, I assure you.

Well, we are now in the second half of the 20th century. So far, no great difference can be observed. But don't let that worry you. The first half started very dreary, too. Taking a long-range view backward, the last 50 years were certainly what Gus Hall aptly described, at the recent Communist Party convention, as "some hunk of history."

In 1900, there were four dominant dynasties in continental Europe—practically absolute monarchies, Hohenzollern, Hapsburg, Romanoff and Savoy (Italian). All have been swept into the ash heap of history, along with a host of smaller ones. Not a major king or queen is left on a throne in Europe today, only a couple of figure-heads here and there.

Great Britain hangs on to a farcical, expensive and powerless royal family. In 1900, Queen Victoria was designated "Empress of Great Britain, Ireland and India" and the "sun never sets on the British possessions." In China, a Dowager Empress sat on a Manchu throne conquered in 1644. About the only Emperor of any importance left in Asia today is Hirohito, Gen. MacArthur's Charlie McCarthy, kept by force of American arms on the throne of Japan.

BUT THE DEPARTURE of kings was just a preliminary, although in another half-century children will view them as chess pieces and fairy tale figments. Revolutions and war shook one after another into the discard, and people's movements ushered in great political changes. Early in the century, we heard of the Russian Revolution of 1905, and of Sun Yat-sen and the Chinese revolution of 1911. The course of history in these two countries introduced not only new names, but great social changes.

We heard of Lenin and saw the end of capitalism in the Soviet Union, born in 1917, and the struggle against foreign imperialisms and for people's liberation in Asia, which has now come to fruition in China.

Some historian said, "China thinks in 'centuries' to give the false impression of a slow-moving lethargic people. But the Chinese people moved with lightning speed in the past few years.

The great historic event of the past half-century is that over 800 millions of people are either living under Socialism or are deliberately moving rapidly into Socialism. This is all in the memory of many of us who certainly do not consider ourselves ancient beings either. We have seen the end of more than feudal monarchies. We have seen the beginning of the end of capitalism as well.

A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE ahead can be even more satisfying than our backward glance. By the year 2000, or 50 years from now, bankers, landlords, capitalists and generals, should be museum pieces, like kings and queens. But only the very young among us today will be around to enjoy a different kind of world then.

It won't happen automatically either for them any more than did the tremendous progress of the past 50 years. Sweat, blood, tears, martyrdom, persecution, imprisonments, torture, executions, mass murders, and work, organization, struggle, tremendous will, determination, sacrifice, deep thoughts, painstaking analysis, wise planning, great understanding, leadership, all went into the prodigious earth-shaking forward efforts of millions of people in the past half-century.

Nor let us forget the horrors of fascism, which was aimed to last a thousand years and turn back the clock of history to barbarism, nor the millions who died to stop it. Today the imperialist warmakers are ready to go further than fascism has yet gone—to atomic annihilation of millions to either save their doomed system or to cause a large portion of the human race to perish with it. The second half of the 20th century starts with the titanic struggle for world peace and against fascism as first on its agenda, to enable the completion of the people's history of the first half.

The times, however, do not permit us more than a backward glance at even an inspiring and encouraging "hunk of history," hard fought as it was, as Gus Hall forcefully reminded us. We must be up and about our imperative tasks for 1951, the year we live in, a reality between the irrevocable past and the uncarved future. Each day counts.

The Communist Party convention gave a well-rounded view of what is now on the agenda for the American people—to secure peace, defend the Bill of Rights, win full rights for the Negro people, to help all oppressed people over the world establish their rights to self-determination and national liberation, and to build friendship between all peoples and nations.

If we resolutely do all this, in every detail and through all forms of mass struggle on a day-to-day basis, our children, in happiness and security, can also view "some hunk of history" in 2000. We must help make it.

Picasso Bars London Showing of Paintings

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Artist Pablo Picasso has refused to allow his pictures to be shown at a Royal Academy of Art exhibition here. Sir Gerald Kelly, president of the Royal Academy, announced today.

When Picasso was in Britain in November he would not attend a private showing of his work in protest against Britain's refusal to grant visas to all delegates to the world peace congress in Sheffield.

27 Negro Drivers Sue Cab Firm on Bias

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8.—In a federal court suit here Jan. 3, 27 Negro drivers for the Yellow Cab Co. demanded damages and an injunction against discrimination and other violations of their constitutional rights. Their attorney, Hyman Schlesinger, asked

the court also to set aside and vacate fines and suspensions inflicted on four of his clients. Named as defendants in the complaint are the Yellow Cab Co. and its general superintendent, George Schratz, and Taxicab Drivers Local 128, AFL Teamsters and its business agent, Charles Weber.

The plaintiffs, identified as "Negro citizens of the U.S. and of Pennsylvania," residing in Pittsburgh, charged that the company and union "entered into a con-

sspiracy, together with the individual defendants herein," to deprive them of their constitutional rights.

In an attached memorandum, they submitted working regulations which require drivers to work out of an uptown garage in Dinwiddie Street and to leave a station or stand if another cab, driven by a white driver, seeks that spot.

The company and union were further charged with making an illegal agreement on March 25,

1949, which in effect nullified the plaintiffs' "seniority preference" rights to choose which one of the company's garages they would work from. An agreement made on the same date gave the union exclusive bargaining rights for the firm's drivers.

Four of the plaintiffs were said in the complaint to have been fined, suspended and otherwise penalized for breaking some of the "discriminatory" rules.

Court Frees Seattle Unionist Jailed Under McCarran Law

SEATTLE, Jan. 8.—The U. S. Court of Appeals in San Francisco ruled last week that the Immigration Service had acted illegally by holding labor leader Ernest Mangaoang without bail in McCarran Law deportation proceedings. The court ordered Mangaoang, a Filipino American, who was arrested during the October McCarran raids, freed on bail.

Mangaoang, 48, is business agent of the Cannery Workers Union, Local 7-C, and a veteran of World War II. He has been a legal resident of the U.S. since 1923 and for years devoted himself to the interests of his fellow cannery workers. He played a leading role in the trade union campaign that raised wages in the industry from \$25 to \$230 a month.

His arrest, 1:30 a.m., Oct. 22, at his home in Seattle was denounced by his union as retaliation for his leadership in the successful wage increase fight.

Mangaoang is one of the 48 non-citizens seized in the nationwide October raids. Still held are David Hyun, Harry Carlisle, Frank Carlson and Miriam Stevenson, all from Los Angeles. Also held without bail are John Zydok, Detroit, and Knut Heikkinen, Duluth, Minn.

The Department of Justice continued to press its deportation drive against militant leaders and rank and file members of trade unions who are non-citizens by announcing a new series of McCarran Law deportation "trial" dates.

Scheduled for expulsion "trials" at New York Immigration Headquarters, 70 Columbus Ave., are: Charles Kratochvil, Department Store Union, Jan. 11; Benjamin Saltzman, Painters Union, Jan. 15; Anthony Cattonar, a founder of the United Electrical Union, Jan. 22; Jack Schneider, assistant manager of the Furriers Joint Council, Jan. 23; Ida Gottesman, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Jan. 24; Sarah Disend, housewife, Jan. 29; Frank Borich, former leader National Miners Union, Jan. 30, and Manuel Tarazona, Fur Dyers Union.

Morning Class on Negro Question

A Tuesday morning class on the National and Negro Question, taught by Doxey A. Wilkerson, will begin at the Jefferson School of Social Science tomorrow.

Designed for housewives and others who cannot attend evening classes, the course will deal with basic Marxist theory on the national question: the colonial question today in Asia, Latin America and Africa; and the Negro question in the United States.

Classes meet every Tuesday morning from 10:45 to 12:15 o'clock for 10 weeks. Registrations are being accepted at the Jefferson School.

Pepperell Weavers Still Out on Speedup

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 8.—Rejecting a ruling increasing their workload to as many as 80 tons per craftsman the weavers of the Pepperell Manufacturing Co. continued to stay out of the plant.

More than 400 workers thrown out of work by the stoppage by the weavers applied for unemployment insurance. The company, meanwhile, insisted that the workers conform to the arbitrator's ruling increasing the workload and threats were raised to blacklist the weavers in the entire Fall River-New Bedford area through the textile manufacturers Association.

Edward Doolan, regional director of the CIO Textile Workers of America, joined with the company to break the stoppage.

The workers defied the threat and stood by their rank and file.

Start Drive for Raise For Letter Carriers

DETROIT, Jan. 8 (FP).—The national drive for a 17 per cent pay raise for postal employees was kicked off in Detroit with a downtown mass meeting Jan. 6 sponsored by Branch 1, National Association of Letter Carriers (AFL).

The present scale starts at \$1.31 an hour, equal to \$2670 a year, rising through 11 annual stages to a top of \$3670 a year.

The lettercarriers want to reach the maximum in 5 years instead of 11, in addition to the 17 per cent boost on the minimum and all subsequent grades. National president William C. Doherty of the association is the prime sparkplug behind the drive, which has been blessed by four Congressmen who have introduced bills for the increase.

"The theory was," says Branch 1, "that a boy would start with \$2670 and as he carried and had a family the regular increase would take of him. But today almost all new hires are veterans of World War II, married and with children. Today's minimum, and even the maximum, doesn't take them very far."

Branch 1 has 2,200 of the union's 102,000 members, who comprise the great majority of all lettercarriers in service today.

spokesman Anthony Biello, who issued a statement in their behalf demanding that the Textile Union's leaders eliminate the arbitration and trial period speedup clause from the contract as new negotiations for a national cotton agreement gets under way.

It is under that cause that the work-load ruling was handed down. Rapping the TWUA's regional director Edward R. Doolan for denying him a right to speak in behalf of the weavers Biello hit at the company for shutting down the entire plant.

"It is nothing less than a lockout by the company, in violation of article 7 of the union-management contract . . ." he said. "This lockout is an effort by the company to split and intimidate the workers.

"Weavers who quit their jobs in protest against the increased speedup and workloads, are not responsible for the closing of the mill."

The weavers are in a strategic position because of the shortage of men in their craft. They say they simply quit the job and are not on strike as charged by the company.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

LENIN ON COMMUNIST ETHICS to be discussed by Howard Selsam, at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., tonight at 8 p.m. Free admission.

Tomorrow Manhattan

CLASSES ON "The National and the Negro Question," with Doxey Wilkerson, will begin today at 10:45 a.m. to 12:15. Fee is \$7.00, at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) N.Y.C.

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35 cents per line in the Daily Worker
40 cents per line in The Weekend Worker
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Daily Worker:
Previous day at noon
For Monday's issue
Friday at 1 p.m.
Weekend Worker:
Previous Wednesday
at 4 p.m.

Derrick

(Continued from Page 2)
a conference with the Mayor. They were, besides Powell, Assemblymen Elijah L. Crump, Hulan Jack, Joseph Pinekney and Councilman Earl Brown.

Brown, whom the rally called upon to introduce a resolution in the Council on the case, had said Friday: "I'm a Democrat and my Party let us down in this community. But my Party or no other Party will do anything unless we make it."

The big question yesterday was what the Harlem politicians will do now that Impellitteri has callously ignored their community-backed demands for an audience with him.

Two previously unrevealed police attacks on well-known Harlemites were made known by Bishop R. C. Lawson of the Refugee Temple Friday night during the rally there for justice in the killing of Negro veteran John Derrick.

His own son, Horace Lawson, the Bishop related, just out of the Army and two other young ministers had stopped in front of a jewelry store on West 125 St., having just left services at the nearby Temple.

"They were accosted by a detective who accused them of 'casing' the store," the Bishop charged. "This officer stopped a cab, ordered them into it and when my son protested the officer went for his gun. Only the cool and reasoning talk of my son prevented another Derrick case that day," Bishop Lawson charged.

"I later had to go and bail them out," Bishop Lawson said, "but a policeman insisted on arresting them anyway."

The other incident revealed by Bishop Lawson was the beating of James Lawson, the African Nationalist leader, by the captain of the 32nd Precinct. James Lawson is a distant relative of the Bishop.

The African Nationalist leader and several of his group were recently arrested for picketing a local Catholic Church.

Flaving the police for their "disregard for black men and women," Bishop Lawson urged action by the people of Harlem and told the cheering audience, "We want to be saved, not from sin, but from police brutality."

In Fond and Loving Memory
of my Husband

JIM GREEN

A true son of the working
class. He never lost his faith
in the people

ROSE

Our Deepfelt sympathy and
condolence to our Comrade

GEORGE MORRIS

and his family on the death of
his MOTHER

BRIGHTON SECTION
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We offer heartfelt condolences to

George Morris and his family
on the death of his mother

MRS. MORRIS

DAILY WORKER
AND WORKER STAFF

Thank You

An Editorial

WE THANK our readers for their splendid response to our request for news of the grass roots sentiment throughout the country. They are sending us hundreds of items and letters from local newspapers in every part of the U.S.A. Thus they help us to continue reporting the biggest story of our time—the upsurge for peace among the plain people of America.

While we are thanking our readers for what they have already done, we urge them to continue and expand it. No other newspaper in the country is interested in reflecting daily what the American people want most of all—an end to wars and the development of friendly relations among all powers on earth.

The People Write on Peace

(Continued from Page 1)
imperialist war is the letter in the Bergen Evening Record, where a reader by the name of J. L. Brown, of Fair Lawn, N. J., wrote a letter in the style of "Dooley, the irresistible bartender talking to his favorite customer, Hennessy, about the Korean situation."

"Now suppose, Hennessy," Dooley says, "the Chinese had a big army a stone's throw from our borders, would we be in the least bit worried? Never! An' suppose they were knocking down the bridges into Texas—only the Mexican ends, mind ye—would we be worried?"

Dooley shakes his head and says he will "never understand the Chinese."

"All the same," said Hennessy, "I feel patriotic with all this war talk."

"Go on wid you," said Dooley. "You could never be a real patriot. Ye have no stock ticker in yer house."

NEBRASKA VIEW

And 2,000 miles across the country, in the Lincoln, Neb. State Journal you find this:

"I further wonder how dead the millions, yes millions, of casualties of this 'coming war will be. Also I wonder how much excess profits the numerous members of the armed forces will have to report."

The Nebraskan "warns" that "Communist propaganda will appeal to GI's in the 'coming war.'

"Visualize U. S. troops in an alien land, hard pressed, cold and hungry under ceaseless gun and propaganda fire," he says. "The propaganda line—the workers state versus a capitalistic state which sends its men out to die while some people and corporations at home are making huge profits. Perhaps some corporation's annual statement will be attached to their leaflets. Effective now? No. Effective two or three years of hard and bitter fighting? It is hard to tell."

TIME TO ACT

Another reader in the same newspaper criticizes her fellow-Americans for being "spectators" on government policy, instead of moulderers of it. "Now we realize," she writes, "that we are likely to pay dearly for our neglect. We have lost sons or friends in one of the two World Wars or in Korea. We are likely to lose more, to say nothing of losing our own lives, our freedom or our property."

The same note is struck in the Richmond Times-Dispatch, of Virginia where Eleanore Smithson, of Petersburg, writes:

"I, as well as others, thought at the beginning of the war in Korea we had no right there, any more than if any of those countries, large or small, should come into Mexico or Canada."

"The Americans as a whole," she continues, "want peace, but, sorry to say, there are some who consider the dollar and what might be gained by continued war."

This writer calls for immediate withdrawal of our troops from Korea. "Let those people have their way of living and the government they want the same as we want ours. The Chinese have a right and are justified in defending their possessions and helping their neighbors (the Koreans) to put down any foreign aggression there."

AN UNJUST CAUSE

Another D. L. Conger, of Staunton, in the same issue declares bluntly that "we were the aggressors as soon as we pushed over the 38th parallel."

"Our cause in North Korea was not just, and should not have prospered," he argues. "I see no reason for us to embroil ourselves in war with China, with whom we have no real cause to quarrel, except that we do not like each other's government, and that is a mighty poor excuse to send our boys out to be killed."

A third reader, Rena Everett, writes, the same day: "I feel if we had someone else (than Truman) who loved peace with all his heart we would be at peace. I wonder sometimes when he is out on his cruise having a good time if he ever thinks about the mothers at home shedding tears over their sons who are being killed and wounded and suffering the hardships that confront them."

DETROIT, Jan. 8.—"I thoroughly agree with Robert E. Engle in his views on atom warfare, as expressed in the Detroit Free Press.

"That any supposedly Christian nation could indulge in the particularly kind of mass slaughter that the A-bomb represents is an insult to our country and the civilization of man."

"We can never rid ourselves of the blood on our hands left from the murder of innocent men, women and children in the destruction of Hiroshima. Let us not make the same mistake twice."

She concludes: "My Country may she always be right, but if wrong, may she be put right."



Truman

(Continued from Page 3)
charges against the socialist Soviet Union.

"Our national safety would be gravely prejudiced if the Soviet Union were to succeed in harnessing to its war machine," said Truman, "the resources and the manpower of the free nations on the borders of its empire."

"If western Europe were to fall to Soviet Russia, it would double the Soviet supply of coal and triple the Soviet supply of steel. If the free countries of Asia and Africa should fall to Soviet Russia, we would lose the sources of many of our most vital raw materials, including uranium, which is the basis of our atomic power."

"In such a situation, the Soviet Union could impose its demands on the world, without resort to conflict . . ."

Referring to the domestic scene, Truman asserted, "we must uphold freedom of speech and freedom of conscience in our land." But he did not ask for repeal or even revision of the McCarran police-state bill which has outlawed these freedoms.

Shortages in consumer goods are to be expected, he said, as the Government sharply limits civilian use of copper, aluminum, rubber and other materials.

WAR PROGRAM

The President stressed that he intends to carry through the entire war program as originally enunciated by him over the past months and years, including the stockpiling of atomic weapons, building up the armed might of the U. S. and its partners in the North Atlantic alliance, world domination through the Marshall plan and point Four, economic mobilization including wage "stabilization" and the forcible prevention of strikes, drafting an army of three and a half million men.

"We are building much stronger military forces—and we are building them fast," he boasted. "We are preparing for full wartime mobilization, if that should be necessary."

"We have developed new types of jet planes and powerful tanks," Truman said. "We are concentrating on producing the newest types of weapons and producing them as fast as we possibly can."

"Our present program calls for expanding the aircraft industry so that it will have the capacity to produce 50,000 modern military planes a year. We are preparing the capacity to produce 35,000 tanks a year."

"The planes we are producing now are a lot bigger—and a lot better—than the planes we had during the last war."

The new B-36 costs three and half million dollars each, Truman said, in comparison with \$275,000 for the old B-17. Truman closed with an appeal for national unity behind his program.

Dewey

(Continued from Page 2)
publican leaders over foreign policy as expressed by Taft, Hoover and Dewey, is reflected in the legislature where many Republicans privately argue that "the governor is going too fast and covering too much ground."

Thus far only the Democrats have been silent. Their subservience to Dewey's war program is now embarrassing to them because it has exposed their bipartisan zeal to sell the state a Truman-Dewey program of war, witchhunts and wage curbs.

Dewey, taken aback by the sudden opposition within his own ranks and temper of the people, denied today he is seeking "dictatorial powers." At a press conference, he said it was strictly up to the legislature to define his authority.

"I want this bill to have the widest and closest consideration possible by everybody," Gov. Dewey said, adding that copies will be sent "by my office to every mayor, board of supervisors and local defense director in the state."

"There will be no rush in passing it in the legislature. It will be a month at least before it is ready for legislative action."

But Dewey made it clear he intends to fight for the most sweeping authorizations contained in the measure. He warned that unless "volunteer" civilian defense workers reported en masse to his mobilization call, he would insist that the bill retain its provisions granting him the right to conscript "anyone" for war duty. The Becker-sponsored legislation gives Dewey control over anything "that is deemed necessary" for total defense; it gives him the right to shift workers and personnel from area to area; it sets up special defense agencies directly under his control, and it creates the most repressive witchhunt system ever organized in the country.

Win 12½c Hike

TONAWANDA, N. Y. Jan. 8.—Some 175 production workers at the Lake Engineering Corp., members of CIO United Steel Workers Local 2620, won a 12½ cent hourly wage increase, six paid holidays and a differential bonus for shift work. They voted to end their 9-day strike.



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For the Daily Worker: Previous day at 1 p. m.

For Monday's issue: Friday 3 p. m.

For the (Weekend) Worker: Previous Wednesday at 6 p. m.

China's Workers Become Scientists

(Continued from Page 4) an army textile mill, where his mother then also worked. After Japan's surrender, he went to Yenan and took an office workers' training course, eventually becoming a mimeograph operator.

In themselves, these activities might seem rather mundane, but they must be viewed against the background of guerrilla life in the old liberated areas. During the huge Japanese mopping-up campaign of May, 1942, when 90,000 enemy troops combed the Tchang Mountain area, the textile mill was encircled and only 300 to 400 of its 3,000 personnel escaped death or capture.

WANG CHIEH, WHO was 14 at the time, fled into the mountains with about 30 colleagues from the mill. On the second day, his group was betrayed to the Japanese by a secret agent. By purest chance, he and a friend avoided detection when the Japanese dragged their comrades out from different hiding places and butchered them.

Wang Chieh spent the next half-month in the mountains, subsisting largely on weeds. Once, however, he became so hungry that he risked a night visit to a village where he stole the food in a pig trough.

Wang Chieh can recount a dozen similar episodes from his short life — how he waded for

hours through ice-clogged rivers, his legs so numb that they would barely move; how he escaped from a Japanese ambush by rolling down a 50-foot cliff; and so forth. But he is far more interested in talking about his new life as a student.

"The people's army reared me," he said, "and I have done very little for our people in return. If I now show ability in studying and can become an electrical engineer, then I can really serve our people."

LI CHI is one of the 22 girls at the Peking Workers-Peasant School. She is already a well-known Labor Heroine at 23. Her father was a poor peasant who died when she was nine. This left only her mother and herself to cultivate their seven mow of rented land.

When she was 12, food became so scarce that Li Chi's mother decided to sell her to a wealthy family as a child-bride. Li Chi was terrified at the prospect and cried constantly. Finally, in her desperation, she told her troubles to a local government worker named Chen, who seemed like a kindly person. He persuaded her mother to break the marriage contract.

Two years later, when this area was liberated, she learned that Chen was an underground Communist organizer.

To show her gratitude at escaping a slave-marriage, Li Chi worked harder than ever to sup-

port her mother. Before long, she had gained the reputation of being the most tireless laborer in the village. From daybreak to dusk she was out in her fields, and at night she took care of the household chores and then sat up late spinning yarn.

Although other peasants only hoed their land twice, she always managed to hoe hers three times. It gave her great satisfaction that no one could have found a blade of wild grass in her fields.

IN 1943 when Li Chi was 16, she was elected a Labor Heroine by the village. Subsequently, she was honored in both district and county meetings. She joined the Communist Party at 17 and began to learn how to organize the village women for production and political activities.

"Until then," she later recalled, "I had worked only to keep from starving. Now I began to understand the social role of labor and I worked all the harder."

After Japan's surrender, land reform was carried out and Li Chi received title to the land her family had rented for generations. Shortly afterwards, she became a district leader doing mass work among the village women. Then, for the first time in her life, she realized what a great handicap it was to be illiterate. With quiet determination, she adopted the routine of learning one new character a day.

Li Chi's mass work brought her into constant contact with the unnecessary sufferings caused by inadequate medical attention and unsanitary conditions. In 1947, she gained admission to a training school for rural public health workers. Before she had finished her course, she was sent out to do land reform work for a year.

During this period she helped 10 women give birth to healthy babies. This made her feel that she could really be of practical service to her fellow-countrymen. It also made her realize that unless she acquired a proper education, her ability to help them would remain limited.

EVENTUALLY, she graduated from her training course and was assigned to re-educating old-fashioned village midwives. While she found this task very gratifying, she always longed to raise the level of her technical knowledge and do more for the villagers.

"When I first heard of the Worker - Peasant School, the name itself gave me hope," she said. "I got permission to try the entrance exam, but in my heart I was sure I couldn't pass. I implored the school authorities to take me in anyway, saying I would guarantee to study hard and never grow despondent or emotional. I told them that I could never forget my roots among the people or forget who had saved me from a slave-marriage and who gave me land. If only they would help me become educated, I would gladly work my whole life for the Party and for our people."

"Later when I found I had been accepted, no words could have expressed my happiness."

(Continued Tomorrow)



The library of the Workers' Palace of Culture in Peking.



Women workers at the Anshan steel plant walking in front of their homes.

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4:00-WNBC—Backstage Wife. Sketch

WOR—Barbara Welles Show

WJZ—Nancy Craig

WCBS—Strike It Rich. Quiz

WNYC—Music From the Theatre

4:15-WNBC—Stella Dallas Sketch

4:30-WNBC—Lorenzo Jones Sketch

WOR—Dean Cameron

WJZ—Patt Barnes

WCBS—Missus Goes a-Shopping

4:45-WNBC—Young Widder Brown

5:00-WNBC—When a Girl Marries

WOR—Straight Arrow. Sketch

WJZ—Chance of a Lifetime

WCBS—Galen Drake

WQXR—News; Keyboard Artists

5:15-WNBC—Portia Faces Life

WQXR—Record Review

5:30-WNBC—Just Plain Bill

WOR—Sky King

WJZ—Big Jon and Sparky

WCBS—Hits and Misses

WQXR—Cocktail Time

5:45-WNBC—Front Page Farrell

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart

WOR—Lyle Van

WCBS—Sports

WCBS—Allan Jackson

WQXR—Music to Remember

6:15-WOR—Bob Olson

WCBS—You and the World

WJZ—News, Dorian St. George

WNYC—Answer Man

6:30-WJZ—Norman Brokenshire

WOR—Nan, Vandeventer

WCBS—Curt Massey

WQXR—Dinner Concert

6:45-WNBC—Three Star Extra

WOR—Stan Lomax

WCBS—Lowell Thomas

7:00-WNBC—Symphonette

WJZ—Edwin C. Hill

WCBS—Boula Show

WNYC—Masterwork Hour

WQXR—News; On Stage

7:15-WCBS—Jack Smith Show

WOR—Mutual Newsreel

WJZ—News, Elmer Davis

7:30-WNBC—News of the World

WJZ—Armstrong of the SHI

WCBS—Beulah Show

WQXR—Picture Show

7:35-WNEW—Teddy Wilson and Quintet

7:45-WOR—Kirkman-Goodman Show

WCBS—News

8:00-WNBC—One Man's Family

8:00-WNBC—Calavade of America

WQXR—Mystery Theatre

WJZ—News

WJZ—Can You Top This?

WOR—Mystery House

8:30-WNBC—Fanny Brice Show

WNYC—Music for the Connoisseur

WJZ—Opera Auditions

WOR—Mr. and Mrs. North

WOR—Official Detective

9:00-WNBC—Bob Hope

WOR—John Steele

WCBS—Life With Luigi

WJZ—America's Town Meeting

9:30-WNBC—Fibber McGee and Molly

WOR—Mysterious Traveler,

WCBS—Truth or Consequences

WQXR—Music of Spain

9:45-WJZ—News

10:00-WNBC—Big Town Sketch

WOR—Frank Edwards, Comment

WQXR—Showcase

WJZ—On Trial

WCBS—Salute to Bing Crosby

10:30-WNBC—People Are Funny

WOR—Show Shop

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Ted Tinsley Says

The Theory of Economic Shrinkage or . . .

Farch's Abundance-Through-Scarcity Plan

Arch took a pencil from his pocket and started to write figures in the margin of the newspaper. "The Administration doesn't show enough boldness, Edna," he said.

"That's one way of putting it," replied Edna.

"I was thinking, I have an idea."

Edna shuddered. "Tell it to me quick," she said, "or the dinner will spoil."

"There are many things an Administration must do to keep the economy on an even keel," he continued.

"May I quote you on that?" asked Edna.

Arch frowned. "You're kidding me, and you haven't even heard my idea."

"Sorry, dear," said Edna, patting the back of his head. "What is your idea?"

Arch put the pencil down and gazed dreamily at the ceiling. "Well, I was thinking. The Government pays farmers for lots of things. A farmer gets paid for not growing cotton, for instance."

"Why, sure," said Edna. "It's obvious."

"This helps the economic structure," continued Arch. "Now a farmer also gets paid for keeping down his acreage. This guarantees economic stability. If I'm a farmer, I figure out how many acres I'm not going to use."

"That's just about the size of it," agreed Edna.

"Aha! So you admit it! But you don't get the full significance of my plan yet. When I'm through telling you about it, I'm going to write a letter to Washington."

"Why does the Administration stop with cotton and other crops? Answer me that! Boldness, that's what we need! Yes, sir, boldness!"

"Would it be too much if I asked you to get to the point?" asked Edna.

"The point," declaimed Arch, completely unruffled, "is that this method must be applied to other fields as well. That is why I am going to propose a new Farch Economic Commission. This commission will set up a system whereby we apply this principle to our whole economy. For instance, a doctor who doesn't treat ten patients will get so much per patient. Of course, if he doesn't treat pneumonia, he'll get more than if he just didn't treat a cold. If a bricklayer promises not to lay 500 bricks a week, he will get paid accordingly. If a writer promises not to turn out two books a year, he will get so much per book on a royalty basis, based on the number of copies he didn't sell."

Edna started for the kitchen. "It's a splendid plan, Arch," she said, "but how will the President reconcile this with his plea for more production?"

"I must admit," said Arch, "that it's a little confusing."

"Don't let that worry you, Arch," Edna replied. "You're not half as confused as some Presidents I know."

Books 'The Worker' Liked in 1950

(Continued from Yesterday)

TWO FRIENDS OF MAN. The Story of William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips and Their Relations with Abraham Lincoln. By Ralph Kornblow. Important study of the Anti-Slavery Movement and the roles played by Garrison and Phillips. (Little, Brown, \$5.)

HOW TO BE DELIRIOUSLY HAPPY by Ira Wallach. Rib-tickling satire on the Fulton Sheen-Dale Carnegie 'uplift' school of writing. Wallach's medium is Foible Gumpkin, founder and leader of the Temple of Joy. Foible tells the proverbial stockclerk how to become the proverbial copper king; explains how one overcomes boredom with 'zist,' and tension with 'zlooph, to say nothing of the secret of self-multiplication. (Henry Schuman, \$2.50.)

SPARROW HAWK by Meridel Le Sueur. A beautifully told and progressive story for teen-agers about the expulsion of the Sauk Indians from their lands by the squatters and the military. Older readers will also find enjoyment in the poetic quality of Meridel Le Sueur's writing and in her tale of the heroic stand by the Indians against white injustice. (Knopf, \$2.50.)

WITH SUN IN OUR BLOOD by Myra Page. An invigorating novel about the struggles and dangers of a Tennessee miner's life, written in a poetic, 'folklore' style. (Citadel Press, \$2.50.)

THROUGH EVERY WINDOW by Aaron Kramer. A collection of fighting poems, geared directly to the big issues of our day and calling for a confident struggle against the enemies of the people. (William-Frederick Press, 50c.)

THE GREEN HUNTSMAN by Stendhal. First American transla-



tion of Stendhal's masterly novel of post-Napoleonic times. (New Directions, \$3.50.)

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF THE USSR.

Edited by Balzak, Vasyutin and Feigin. A valuable study by Soviet scholars of the natural resources and industrial potential of the Soviet Union. Contains in addition to its encyclopedic text, a great many maps, an index of plants and animals, an index of persons and place names cited, a bibliography and other explanatory material. (MacMillan, \$10.)

Jefferson Theatre Casting Odets Play

The Jefferson Theatre Workshop is rehearsing Clifford Odets' social comedy, *Night Music*, for presentation early in February. Casting is still open for several male parts. Applicants will be interviewed every evening (except Wednesday) at the Jefferson Theatre, 575 Avenue of the Americas. The Theatre Workshop produced Albert Maltz' "Rehearsal" and "Afternoon in the Jungle" and last season, ran Odets' "Awake and Sing" from November 1949 to May 1950.

Shaw Play
At City Center

Exciting Soviet Essays on Psychology Psychiatry in Latest Rush Bulletin

Benjamin Rush Bulletin No. 4. 35 cents. Rush Society, 575 Sixth Ave., N. Y. City.

By Milton Howard

I AM SURPRISED THAT more fuss hasn't been made about the latest Benjamin Rush Bulletin, vol. 1, no. 4, devoted to a series of highly significant articles by Soviet experts on problems of psychology, psychiatry, child education, and the study of the mind. While the vocabulary is not popular, and the writing sometimes professorial in style, these articles are a gold mine of Marxist-Leninist ideas on these matters which are now being debated for the first time in our country with any vigor or direction.

IT IS A NOTORIOUS FACT that bourgeois thinkers in these fields have completely supplanted all traces of any materialist science from their work. It is equally notorious that thousands of progressives and even Marxists have fallen for that slick Freudian mysticism which fouls up the whole system of education, psychology, etc. in this country.

The Benjamin Rush bulletin contains the following articles: Soviet Psychology and the Lysenko Controversy; The Most Important Tasks of Soviet Psychology by A. N. Leontiev; Questions in the

Formation of Child Personality by Prof. G. S. Kostyuk; The Eclipse of Consciousness in American Psychology by M. G. Yaroshevski; and the Cold War in Psychology by B. Epstein.

kind of stuff has become a standard in all universities, movies, newspapers, and, alas, has found victims within the working class movement as well.

There is the cult of Freudian "child training" raging among our educators where the child is viewed mystically from the standpoint of his or her inherent "natural" or biologic "stages" and patterns. The Soviet educators hurl their lances at this falsification and stress the decisive role of culture, that is of education, which is class education, in the rearing of children.

Very valuable is the discussion of the danger of "reducing" the mental processes of man, which are the product of his social, historic existence, to a mere system or chemical-biologic factors.

Equally valuable is the attack on all methods which fail to base themselves on the Marxist-Leninist axiom that the "inner life" of man reflects his class experience and cannot have an independent origin or a self-contained determination.

These articles are not for quick superficial reading. They need study and thought. Given that they will be tremendously rewarding. The Rush Society is to be congratulated on making them available. Let us hope they will give us more.

Shaw's 'Captain Brassbound's Conversion' And Philip Barry's 'Second Threshold'

By Bob Lauter

Second Threshold is a well-acted, well-produced, slick, and empty play. It has the theatrical competence which characterized everything Philip Barry did. It has what could be an engrossing theme, but the theme is avoided rather than investigated. A six-member cast, starring Clive Brook and Margaret Philips are presenting the material in its best light at the Morosco Theatre.

Briefly, Second Threshold tells of a lawyer, formerly associated with the Washington government, who evaluates his life, finds it completely empty now that he has passed middle age, and prepares for suicide as a solution. He is saved by the love of his daughter. Yet so assiduously did Barry avoid reality in the presentation of this theme that the audience does not even know what Josiah Bolton, the hero, did in Washington. Was he associated with Roosevelt? With Truman? With war, agriculture, the post office?

Instead, Barry chose to smuggle in psychiatry—after having two of his characters stoutly complain that Josiah Bolton's life is not to be answered in glib psychiatric phrases. The denouement, however, is cluttered up with a father image, a father-daughter relationship, and a father substitute.

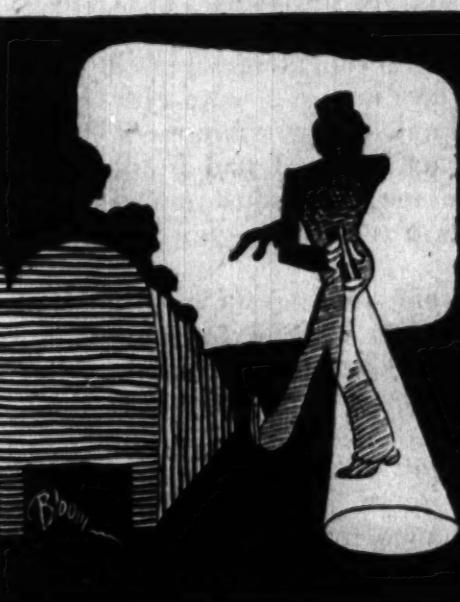
By this time we have learned everything about Josiah Bolton except the content of his life. Barry's flight from the realities of a Washington figure was precipitous. Thus Josiah Bolton was "confused." He declares that confusion is a sign of normality. But Barry never breathes a word of what confused him.

WITH SUCH an approach, how could the playwright get along without the father image?

It is a little sad to reflect that this had to be the last play of an accomplished playwright who often—as in *Animal Kingdom*—showed that he was not afraid of reality. In its present form, the play has been revised, according to Barry's intentions, by Robert E. Sherwood.

Shaw Play
At City Center

Captain Brassbound's Conversion, at the City Center, is one of the least rewarding of Shaw's



plays. It is a Shaw version of "there's nothing like a dame."

In Shaw's other plays, whatever their inconsistencies, he makes clearly defined social points. In this, whatever social points he makes are purely reflex. Shaw just couldn't help it. The play exhibits much chauvinism in its treatment of the Arab people, of the Italians, and of the "lower order" among the British who are represented by degenerate elements.

But Shaw at his most fatuous could not bring himself to treat the British ruling class kindly. Thus the Shawian stiletto is aimed at the British ruling class judge, although the stiletto is blunted by a rose

Premiere of New German Film From DEFA Studios

Christina, a new German film directed by Arthur Maria Rabenalt, well-known stage and film director, will have its American premiere at the Stanley Theatre on Saturday, Jan. 13.

The film, a romantic drama set in the period of the Thirty Years' War, tells the story of a young girl who disguises herself as a page boy to serve in a regiment of tough soldiers.

Christina stars Petra Peters and Wolfgang Lukschy and features Tilly Lauenstein and Ilse Hulpe. It has a new musical score by Herbert Trantow. It was produced at the DEFA Film Studios in East Berlin, and is released here, with English titles, by Central Cinema.

on its tip. The rose slipped off long enough for the American Naval Captain to emerge as a perfect vignette of pomposity.

The male supremacy in the play is of the sort that is most dangerous since it comes masked in chivalry. All women need do is manage men in their own feminine way, and be charming about the whole thing. Similarly the Shaw who wrote this play seemed to think that imperialism wouldn't be imperialism if the proconsuls would only shake hands with the "natives."

Bad Shaw, of course, still has moments far superior to anything offered by good modern Broadway. But Shaw, fortunately, will be remembered by plays other than Captain Brassbound's Conversion.

—D. L.



FRANK SILVERA who plays the title role in the People's Drama production of Paul Peter's new play, *Nat Turner*, now playing nightly except Monday at 212 Eldridge St. (F train to Houston). For reservations call GR 5-3838.



on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Baseball's Militant History—(Two)

BIG LEAGUE BALLPLAYERS seethed through the 1889 season. In addition to the \$2,000 maximum salary, they had been saddled by the magnates' cynical salary classifications for "habits and earnestness." Substitutes were required to work as gatemen before the games. That was really rubbing it in. All through the season the players talked things over and by the end of the year they were ready to stand up on their hind legs and tell the profit-hauling magnates what to do with their maximum wages, habits and earnestness.

Accounts of the times say that the owners never really suspected what was coming, feeling nothing but contempt for the players' Brotherhood and expecting at the most some more polite requests for talking things over.

In November of 1889 the lid blew off with the publication of "To The Public," a remarkable document by the players which detailed their attempts at a reasonable solution, the broken faith of the magnates, the final refusal to meet with the players to discuss the salary limits. The players announced that they would form their own league, a Brotherhood League run by the players, for the 1890 season.

Cutting loose with all barrels, the appeal also castigated the business men who cared nothing about sportmanship but only their profits, and ripped into the reserve clause which bound (and still does) players for life to the club they first signed with.

Here is a section of the manifesto dealing with the reserve clause:

"Reservation became for them (the magnates) another name for property right in the player. By a combination among themselves, stronger than the strongest trust, they were able to enforce the most arbitrary measure, and the player had either to submit or get out of the profession in which he had spent years in attaining a proficiency." Even the disbandment and retirement of a club did not free the players from the octopus clutch, for they then were peddled to the highest bidder."

This statement also reflects the players' great awareness of the anti-trust moods developing in the country as capitalism began moving faster out of the "free enterprise" period into Wall Street monopoly.

AN INTERESTING INDICATION of the temper of the ballplayers is this letter to the press by Larry Twitchell, a player who had been traded from Detroit and Cleveland and didn't like it.

"I am a baseball player," his statement began, "I support my wife and family on the money I earn on the field. In 1888 I played with Detroit. This year I was sold to Cleveland and told that I must play in that city or leave a business in which I have spent my life to attain proficiency. All my interests were elsewhere, yet I was forced to play in Cleveland. Now suppose I were a theatrical manager. I signed a contract. After I had fulfilled my contract with them, they could say to me, you must manage our opera house in Hoboken next year or we will drive you out of the business. Well, I guess not!"

(In November, 1950, outfielder Gene Hermanski of Brooklyn, speaking of the casual attempt of Branch Rickey to interest St. Louis in buying him, said "No ballplayer likes to be traded. After all, I have my home and family here. Doesn't anybody ever think of that?")

Delegates of the Brotherhood met with some businessmen who expressed interest in the setting up of an opposition league. The latter, of course, were after a chance to break into the tight established owners' monopoly and get some of the baseball gravy. But the Brotherhood set up player control of all matters affecting players, and three year contracts at sharply raised sums agreed upon after negotiations based on records. These salaries could be raised, but not lowered, during the three years. Any player who had a chance to better himself by moving from one team to another had the right to do so.

Franchises were granted to Buffalo, Chicago, Brooklyn, New York, Cleveland, Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh under management of the most famous stars of the day and with rosters stocked with the majority of good ballplayers of the National League, who came in enthusiastically. Optimism was high. "Nobody would pay a nickel to see the owners trying to play ball, we're the ones they pay to see," was a typical expression of the players.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE magnates went into a frenzy. They set up a "war committee" headed by A. Spalding and hired one O. P. Caylor, a newspaperman, to edit the *Sporting Times*, a baseball paper. This guy promptly labelled the Brotherhood players "ingrates, men without principles, drunken knaves, men who would be idling on street corners but for the opportunity the National League had opened for them."

Scorning the abuse of the hired press, 80 percent of the National League players of 1889 went over to the Brotherhood League for the 1890 season! The New York, Philadelphia and Chicago teams went over intact. An interesting note: among the players who swung to the brotherhood was a young Washington catcher named Connie Mack. Fred Lieb reports in "The Baseball Story," that years later, when well on the way to becoming an entrenched millionaire magnate, Mack told him, "I know now the Brotherhood was in the wrong." Mack gets wild at the very word "union" these days!

One of the two "loyal" company men on the Pittsburgh team refusing to go along with the Brotherhood was Billy Sunday, who later became an evangelist.

But the chief magnate's man among the players was one Cap Anson, Chicago White Stocking star player manager. He assailed the Brotherhood players as "men of low principle."

This Cap Anson, a little digging in baseball history shows, had another claim to "fame." He, above all others, can be called the father of baseball Jimcrow. In the 1880s, there were about twenty Negro players in the minor leagues, though none in the majors. One Negro pitcher, George Stover, was knocking them over in the Jersey ballyard and the Giants decided to buy him and bring him to the Polo Grounds. Anson promptly told the Giants he "wouldn't stand for it." And they dropped the idea.

In 1887, Anson took his White Stockings to Newark for an exhibition and then refused to play until the Negro battery of Stovey and Moses left the field. To the everlasting disgrace of the Newark

WORKER Sports

New York, Tuesday, January 9, 1951

Hatten, Banta Sign, Happy Shotton's Gone

Pitchers Joe Hatten and Jack Banta returned their 1951 contracts yesterday bringing the Brooklyn Dodgers' "contented list" to eight. Both were big disappointments in 1950, but expressed a desire to start fresh under Chuck Dressen.

Hatten, at 34 the oldest Dodger, won only two games last season after never winning less than 12 in any previous big league season. He worked in only 68 innings. Joe's first 1950 effort was a shut out, but he lost his next game in the ninth inning when yanked while leading 2-1, and manager Burt Shotton did not use him except in mop-up roles thereafter.

Negro College Blasts NCAA Discrimination

Refusing to attend and be jimmied, Mack M. Green, director of athletics of Wilberforce State College of Ohio on Sunday ripped the NCAA for its discrimination in holding the 1951 convention in Dallas, Tex.

In a letter to the NCAA, Greene wrote, "I won't be in Dallas this year to subject myself to the social indignities that Texas law decrees. . . . I don't believe you would go either if the same discrimination was imposed on you."

Greene ripped the NCAA's statement that there would be "free access to meeting rooms without discrimination," saying that in moving the convention to an area where discrimination would take place, the NCAA itself was guilty of discrimination. "Some of the Negro members have been told they would have to ride the freight elevators to get to the meetings," he declared. "Others have been advised they would not be welcome at the American Football Coaches Association banquet."

IN ANOTHER STATEMENT yesterday, Mr. Greene said he had submitted a plan for Negro Colleges to enter the regional playoffs of the NCAA basketball tournament. He pointed out that Wilberforce State did not receive an invitation to a recent event at Bowling Green, Ohio billed as a basketball tourney for State Colleges in Ohio, and demanded that the NCAA step in and end this discrimination.

CAN ST. LOO STOP L.I.U.?

Kentucky's Conqueror Have Great Defense, Speed-NYU Meets Mr. Workman

Long Island University's unbeaten team meets one of the old fashioned St. Louis U. productions tonight at the Garden, and some people think that means the end of their nine game streak. Among the some is a surprisingly confident St. Louis coach Ed Hickey, who told writers at the weekly luncheon yesterday that his team has the best defense of any he's coached, and might have beaten Bradley the night after beating Kentucky if it had played a little more ball control instead of continuing the crowd-pleasing running with Bradley.

This St. Louis team has a center in 6-5 Bob Koch who, says Hickey, "is beginning to play something like Macauley." A pair of rangy, hard running forwards named Sonnenberg, 6-5, and Scott.

WE PICK

LIU and NYU
Record—29 and 7

6-3, have been scoring heavily. Six foot Fred Kovar, and a brilliant dribbler, 5-11 Ray Steiner, round out the starting team. Clair Bee, after seeing this club whip Canisius with ease at Buffalo last week, says they use a clever defense which looks like man to man but sags back into a zone when it really counts.

Hickey describes the attack as a "controlled fast break," with the three lane drive down the floor without dribbling, so beautiful to watch when it works. However, it depends on backward control to get it started and whether White, Felix and Bigos will be giving away the rebounds remains to be seen.

Leroy Smith, backcourt spark-plug, is still not fully recovered from a sprained heel tendon.

The opener pits NYU against West Virginia, which features 6-9 Mark Workman, a fast big man who matured under pro coach Auerbach in the Catskills this summer and is averaging about 28 points a game. West Virginia has lost but two, to Arizona by one

LUNCH TIDBITS: Hickey, asked to compare Kentucky and Bradley after playing them both on successive nights, unhesitatingly said he would rather play Bradley every night than Kentucky, in spite of the fact that he beat Kentucky and lost to Bradley. . . . He also termed Sherman White "the best big man in basketball," though he thinks highly of Kentucky's Spivey. White, by the way, passed the 1,000 mark last week and has an average of 24 points against top line opposition. . . . Hickey also feels that all the officiating ills would be solved by adding a third official, since the game has speeded up so that two men can't see it all. Any official will privately agree that this is true.

There was a lot of talk about Syracuse's tactics in the pro league. Red Auerbach of the Boston Celtics, a visitor, described how expendable Syracuse players started fights with Chuck Cooper and Bob Cousy in order to have them thrown out of the game. The Knicks made the same accusation against Gabor Saturday afternoon.

OMA'S 'PLAN' TO WIN THE TITLE

GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y., Jan. 8 (UP)—As challenger Lee Oma began to taper off his training today, manager Tex Sullivan announced that his fighter would try to win the heavyweight title from Ezzard Charles in the first 10 rounds Friday night.

Sullivan explained that "Oma will try to pile up so many points in the first 10 rounds that Charles will not be able to catch up with him in the last five rounds even if Oma does tire then."

Nazis Pulled Out His Toenails But He Made Big League Grade

The Nazis pulled out Jim Blackburn's toenails with pliers but they never crushed his courage nor broke his iron determination to become a big leaguer.

Cincinnati is counting heavily on the 26-year-old rookie right-hander, who won 21 games and lost only seven with Tulsa of the Texas League last year, winning four straight shutout at one period.

Blackburn, a freckle-faced, 6-foot 3 inch product of the Cincinnati sandlots, looks somewhat like

manager, he added, though reports say the players "were unhappy about it." One by one teams stopped signing Negro players after that. The last holdout was Harrisburgh, Pa., which "had to let its Negro players go" to get into the Atlantic Association in 1890. By the next year the dirty deed was completed. In 1891 there was no longer a single Negro player in organized baseball. And the daily papers of the land dropped a curtain of silence over this vicious discrimination until this paper started a daily sports section forty-five years later in 1936.

It's a peculiarly fitting footnote to the history of our national pastime that baseball's most notorious fink and baseball's number one Ku Klux rat were one and the same person.

(Continued tomorrow.)

finally dropped from exhaustion and was interned at Stalag 4B.

It was there that his toenails were forcibly removed with pliers and he underwent many other physical and mental tortures until liberated by the American 69th division in early 1945. Wan and considerably underweight, Blackburn didn't look much like a professional ballplayer when he finally was freed, but he wouldn't abandon his dream to reach the big leagues.

As long as he can remember, Blackburn sat in the stands at Crosley Field in Cincinnati and rooted for the Reds. Silently, he rooted, too, for the day he could become one of the regulars on the staff. Manager Luke Sewell and others believe that Blackburn's day finally has come.

By the way, it might not be a good idea to ask Blackburn what he thinks of rearming the Nazis. He's liable to take a dim view of this policy.